



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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MEMS. FOR ADVERTISERS' DIARIES.

JUNE 23.

Consider advisability of having a good inset in "The Chemist and Druggist" Summer Issue of July 26.

Ask printers for quotation for printing 12,000 copies of a 16 page illustrated price-list, to use as inset in "C. & D."

Write to the Publisher of the "C. & D.," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for his terms for inserting the 16 page inset, and ask his advice about getting it up.

CORONATION WEEK.

THE Public Holidays on Thursday and Friday of next week, and the consequent necessity of ensuring the despatch of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** before midnight on Wednesday, June 25, compel us to send all that issue to press on Tuesday. We shall keep our Supplement open until Wednesday, so as to get in important news which reach us by the first mails that morning. Correspondents will please note this announcement and act upon it.

Summary.

STUDENTS will find another offer on p. 944.

THE POST OFFICE will not allow a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. letter-postage (p. 944).

A TALE of teeth extraction from Paris will be found on p. 949.

SOME FACTS in regard to American perfumery are given on p. 959.

PHARMACY appears to be in a bad way in Egypt. See the note on p. 959.

THE TROUBLES of the official telephone are graphically depicted on p. 956.

SEVERAL interesting new companies have been registered this week (p. 965).

MR. DOWZARD communicates some useful analytical factors for essential oils (p. 961).

MORE CORONATION HOLIDAYS in the wholesale drug-trade are mentioned on p. 944.

DR. ALFRED HILL's last report as public analyst to Birmingham is abstracted on p. 945.

CAPE TOWN CHEMISTS held a successful dinner last month which is reported on p. 950.

MESSRS. MAY, ROBERTS & Co.'s invoice postage case has been mentioned in Parliament (p. 955).

MR. JAMES HARTFORD, a well-known New York merchant, formerly of London, is dead (p. 951).

THE QUESTIONS given in the Jacob Bell scholarship examination this week are printed on p. 967.

FURTHER evidence in regard to arsenic in food and drink has been taken by the Royal Commission (p. 944).

FORFARSHIRE CHEMISTS are going ahead with their arrangements for the Conference in Dundee (p. 966).

ABERDEEN DOCTORS' SHOPS are not numerous, yet there is one for every five chemists' shops. See note on p. 948.

GLYCO-THYMOLINE has been the subject of an action in the High Court, with Dodd's drug-stores in defence (p. 962).

THE hearing of the second case against a Cardiff chemist for infringement of the Dentists Act has been postponed (p. 962).

THE chemistry of terpenes was dealt with by Professor Tilden in a paper communicated to the Chemical Society this week (p. 956).

THE WIDOW'S CLAUSE of the Irish Pharmacy Act has come into Court for the first time, but the case has not finished (p. 962).

THE SALE of nicotine insecticides by unregistered persons is being put down by the Pharmaceutical Society. Two cases are reported on p. 962.

DUTY FREE SPIRIT is the subject of an interesting expository letter by Mr. Thomas Tyrer printed on p. 963. He shows that pharmacy will not benefit much by it.

SHORTNESS IN CASH is not a good ground for dismissing a chemist's manager without due notice. So the Bloomsbury County Court Judge decides (p. 964).

NEW POISON REGULATIONS have come into force in Mombasa and Uganda, also regulations dealing with opium and Indian hemp. They are epitomised on p. 953.

IN "OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS" are some interesting notes on the editors of the "Annals of Pharmacy," whose note on tr. quin. ammon. is now of topical interest (p. 957).

THE MARGATE CORONER's ideas regarding the Pharmacy Act restrictions on the dispensing of poisons have led him to suppose that a prescribed sleeping-draught containing poison should be labelled poison (p. 945).

A PENNY per proof gallon has been added to the import-duty on spirit, to balance the increased cost of grain to home distillers (p. 955). It is pointed out that most imported spirit is made from potatoes, and not from grain (p. 971).

THE GLASGOW CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION is flourishing, and is so well backed up that it proposes to make national a local petition to manufacturers of proprietary medicines with the object of securing 20 per cent. profit (p. 954).

THE LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION has passed two resolutions, one urging the Pharmaceutical Society to take a test case on the title question, and the other to appoint a deputation to interview the Council on the same matter (p. 952).

BUSINESS is slackening down in view of the approaching Coronation, although fair quantities of drugs have passed into consumption during the past fortnight. Among the articles that have advanced are aconite, foreign alcohol, eserine, and glucose. Cream of tartar is again firmer, and quinine is lower (p. 971).

B-C

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, June 24, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, July 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Royal Dental Hospital of London has received 500*l.* from the trustees of Smith's (Kensington Estate) Charity.

Mr. H. Cook, chemist and druggist, Chatham, was thrown out of a trap while driving, on June 9, and was badly bruised and shaken.

The Chemists' Managers and Assistants' Society are to have a garden-party at Carshalton on June 26. Tickets from Mr. D. Davies, 187 Newington Butts, S.E.

The latest convert to automobilism at Boston is Mr. H. T. Pilley, pharmaceutical chemist, who has purchased a 4½ h.p. De Dion voiturette to carry four.

The Isle of Wight Board of Guardians has appointed Mr. A. Milledge, chemist and druggist, Newport, and Messrs. Hewlett & Son to supply druggists' requisites to the work-house.

Thomas Melone (30), while stirring a vat of caustic liquid at the chemical-works of the United Alkali Company, Widnes, overbalanced himself and fell into another vat containing caustic liquid. He died a week afterwards.

Amongst a number of persons charged by the police with making bonfires in the public streets of Burne to celebrate peace, appears the name of A. Skinn, chemist's assistant. The case, which was heard at Bourne Police Court on June 10, excited great public interest, and all the accused were discharged.

The Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries of London have passed a resolution requiring that on and after July 1 candidates for any examination in medicine shall produce evidence of having received instruction in the administration of anaesthetics at a recognised medical school or hospital.

The Royal Humane Society on June 16 awarded their bronze medal to Robert L. Mesney, described as a chemist of Broadstone, Dartmouth, for plunging into a deep pond at Crediton and rescuing a woman from drowning.

On the invitation of Mr. Alfred D. Breeze, Chairman of the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association, several members of the Three Towns' Chemists' Association visited, on June 11, the milling works of Messrs. Hosken, Trevithick, Polkinghorne & Co. (Limited); also the electrical depot and the refuse-destructor.

At the Nottingham Guildhall on June 16, Mr. James Lord, chemist, of Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham, appeared to prosecute a mechanical dentist in his employ, named James G. Desborough, for embezzling sums of money amounting to 10*l.* or 12*l.* Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5*l.*, or a month's imprisonment in default.

Of 158 samples taken at Coventry last year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ten were of drugs, and all were genuine. They included camphorated oil (2), one each of lime-water, Dover's powder, carbolic powder, compound liquorice-powder, seidlitz-powder, Friar's balsam, and pægoric-elixir. Four samples of soda-water were also taken.

Coronation Holidays.

In addition to the firms already mentioned in our issues of June 7 and 14, the following have intimated their intention of closing on June 26 and 27: Messrs. William Sutton & Co.; Mr. William Toogood; Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds; Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons.

The following will close on June 26, 27, and 28: Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co. (Limited); Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited); Messrs. F. Schutze & Co.; Messrs. Spratt's Patent (Limited); Messrs. J. A. Wink & Co.; Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.; Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Messrs. Sparks, White & Co.; Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited); Messrs. R. Sumner & Co. (Limited), Liverpool.

Messrs. W. Batchelor & Sons will close on June 25, 23, 27, and 28.

Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport, are closing their works for the whole of the Coronation week in celebration of the event.

The P.O. can No Further Go.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce having addressed a memorial to the Postmaster-General to have all written or printed matter open to inspection, and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, carried for a ½*d.*, have received a reply, stating that the Postmaster-General dissents from the view expressed by the Association "that the change would involve but a very slight loss to the postal revenue." He is not in a position to say precisely or even approximately what the financial effect of such a concession would be; but he is satisfied that it would be much more serious than the Association suppose; and he is unable to recommend his Majesty's Government to adopt it. The concessions which have been made in the past have gone at least as far as it is possible to justify.

Arsenic Commission.

The Royal Commission on Arsenical-poisoning met on June 13, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the chairmanship of Lord Kelvin. The other Commissioners present were Sir W. Hart Dyke, Sir William Church, Professor Thorpe, and Dr. White Legge. Mr. Otto Hehner, public analyst, was recalled, and stated that the joint committee of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Society of Public Analysts unanimously recommended the Marsh-Beizelius test for the detection of minute quantities of arsenic. He considered it was better to have a test which could detect exceedingly minute traces of arsenic, even although such traces might not be harmful to human beings. If a standard were fixed prohibiting more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. of arsenic per gal. of beer the brewers would have no difficulty in working within such limits. Absolute freedom from arsenic could not, however, be secured with certainty. Mr. A. Chapman, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Society of Public Analysts, advocated the fixing of a standard of $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of arsenic per gal., although the large majority of beers he analysed contained less than $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Professor Delépine, of Owens College, Manchester, gave the results of his experimental

investigations upon the action of arsenical beer. He used rats in his experiments, because these animals readily took beer and weak alcoholic solutions, and could easily adapt themselves to considerable variations in diet. The Commission adjourned till June 20.

Bound Over.

At the Mansion House on June 13, William Henry Chance-well Ward (26), chemist and druggist, was charged, before Mr. Alderman Morris, with embezzlement. Accused pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of one sum of 3s. 4d. Evidence was given as to a purchase to this amount at the Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, E.C., and that the prisoner, who served the customer, had not accounted for the money. The prisoner, a qualified chemist, had for over four years acted as one of the assistant dispensers at Apothecaries' Hall. When spoken to upon the subject he admitted appropriating 2s. of the money, and Mr. Myers on his behalf urged that the accused, a married man with two children, was in such ill-health that when he surrendered himself a few days before he was told to go home and go to bed. This he did, and he had again surrendered himself that morning. If the Alderman would take a lenient course there were friends in court who would take charge of him. He was absolutely ruined by these proceedings. Mr. Wilkinson said the prosecutors were compelled to institute this prosecution, but desired that the prisoner should be dealt with leniently. Mr. Myers thanked the prosecution for this recommendation, and the Alderman bound two friends of the prisoner in 20l. each to produce the accused if he should be called upon for sentence.

The Coroner and the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Toke H. Bows, the Margate Borough Coroner, held an inquest on June 16 on the body of a man named Fisher, who died after taking an overdose of a sleeping-draught. Deceased was of intemperate habits, and on June 20, 1900, Dr. Sutcliffe prescribed for him a sleeping-draught, which the doctor administered himself, taking what was left of the mixture away. The prescription remained in deceased's possession, and it was not again made up until April 22 last, when it was dispensed at Mr. T. D. Evans's pharmacy, Northdown Road, Margate. On June 15 five doses were left, and deceased drank the lot, and died an hour later. Mr. Percy Sayers, chemist and druggist, who made up the prescription, said the mixture contained bromide of potassium, solution of morphia, and chloral. The Coroner then asked whether the sale was entered in the poisons-book, and the witness replied in the negative. The Coroner pointed out that the Pharmacy Act held that any ingredients in the Poisons Schedule when they entered into a mixture should be registered in the poisons-book. Mr. Sayers replied that in the case of a medical-man's prescription the copying of the prescription was all that was necessary, and Dr. Sutcliffe supported him in his contention. The Coroner: Is it necessary to put a red poison-label on the bottle containing such a preparation?—No, it is not. You are fully qualified, but notwithstanding the powerful nature of the medicine it is not necessary to label it "Poison," is that your opinion? I speak from my experience. It is not usual to label any prescribed medicine "Poison." The Coroner, after referring to the Act, said, "It appears to me that it should have been labelled according to my reading of the Act." Dr. Sutcliffe pointed out that entering the prescription in the prescription-book answered the same point as registering the poisons in the usual poisons-book. The fact that a patient could have a prescription made up at the chemist's without his medical attendant being consulted was the fault of the system. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and the Coroner, addressing Mr. Sayers, said, "When you go home, if you have a copy of this Act, study it. (Mr. Sayers: I have.) It is an important Act passed over twenty years ago for the better safety of people. I think myself the bottle ought to have been labelled "Poison." Mr. Sayers: It is not the usual custom, Sir; I think I have fulfilled the conditions of the Act in every way. Dr. Sutcliffe interrupted by saying he thought Mr. Sayers acted perfectly right in making up the prescription, and that he had fulfilled the requirements of the law. The Coroner (to Mr. Sayers): I am not attaching any blame to you. Study the act yourself. Mr. Sayers repeated that he had studied it, whereupon the

Coroner observed: And you say you have no occasion to label it "Poison," and to enter it in the poisons-book? Yes.

Birmingham Notes.

For storing 17 gals. of rubber solution and 80 lbs. of calcium carbide in an unsuitable place and without a licence, a local trader has been fined 15l.

On June 12 a party of pharmacy students visited Cannon Hill Park botanical grounds with a view to botany, but Jupiter Pluvius proved too much for them.

The local smallpox scare has fostered the inventive genius of the pharmacist, and various especial forms of vaccination-shields have been put on the market.

Miss May Wol-eley was married on June 10 at King's Norton Church to Dr. Brinton. Another vacancy is created in the good dispenserships of Birmingham by this event.

The fire at Queenwood College which caused the death of Mr. Charles Wilmore, the Principal, recalls the fact that John Tyndall, Edward Frankland (father of Professor P. F. Frankland), and Andrew Pears (of Pears, Limited), were educated there.

The Edgbaston Botanical Gardens, which have been in existence for seventy years, are languishing for want of funds. In stating its claims to the public, Professor Hill-house asserts that "it is the most beautiful city garden that England possesses."

The kaolin industry at Lusclyan Valley, Cornwall, has been visited by the Birmingham Natural History Society this week. It is stated that kaolin is granite decomposed by the action of tourmaline, the top layer being chlorite and granite; next comes ferruginous granite, then well-marked granite followed by a bed of kaolin 100 feet thick.

In a case of attempted suicide by laudanum before the Courts last week, the Magistrate requested the police constable in charge of the case "to make a report to the Chief Constable with reference to the chemist from whom the laudanum was obtained." After swallowing a bottleful the prisoner had thrown the phial through the window, but it was subsequently found with the label intact.

The committee in charge of the Coronation festivities in a little village not very many miles from Birmingham have decided to regale the inhabitants with pork pies, pickles, and tea. The suggestion is said to emanate from the local doctor and the local chemist, who are prominent officials in the matter. To complete what is probably a base slander, says the *Birmingham Mail*, it is being inquired what part the local undertaker is taking in the proceedings. He ought at least to be a liberal subscriber to the fund.

Dr. Alfred Hill, medical officer of health and analyst for the city of Birmingham, has issued his report for the past year. During that period seventy samples of drugs were analysed, of which sixty-four were found to be genuine and six (or 9 per cent.) adulterated. A good part of the report is taken up with a consideration of the tr. benz. co. cases. Dr. Hill says of the case which was dismissed by the Magistrates as the result of a Somerset House analysis, that how the chemists at Somerset House could say that it afforded no evidence of being below the strength of the compound tincture of benzoin made according to the process described in the British Pharmacopœia, "excites my wonder and passes my comprehension. It is most unsatisfactory, not to say disheartening, that the certificate of a public analyst, who has given special attention to the subject, should be discarded in favour of one giving no analytical details and no standard." In regard to a sample of extra strong seidlitz-powders which contained 23 per cent. of tartaric acid in excess of the proper quantity, the powder in the blue paper was of the correct composition, but its quantity was 23 per cent. too much. The report says "The B.P. only recognises one strength of seidlitz powder, but an unofficial formula for 'double' or 'extra strong' requires the same amount of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda as the British Pharmacopœia, with twice as much Rochelle salt. This sample agreed with neither the official nor the unofficial formula." A third sample differed from any he had previously seen, by having the alkaline powder wrapped in white paper and the acid powders in

blue paper. A sample of tincture of iodine was examined which contained 18.2 grammes of sodium iodide, and 7.8 grammes of potassium iodide per litre, instead of 25 grammes of potassium iodide, probably an unintentional substitution, as sodium iodide is more expensive than potassium iodide.

Royal Institution.

There was a large audience on June 13 to hear Mr. Marconi discourse on "The Progress of Electric Space Telegraphy." Much of the lecture was taken up with answering objections that have been made to the lecturer's work. The interesting announcement was made that a new magnetic detector has been devised, which is an improvement on the old coherers. The detector is more sensitive and trustworthy than a coherer, and although at present only thirty words a minute can be sent it is hoped to be able to reach a hundred when the instrument is perfected. It was mentioned that on the *Campania* and *Lucania* as much as 60% a trip has been collected for the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy, and that the Canadian Government has granted a subsidy of 16,000£ towards the erection of a station at Nova Scotia. Readable messages have been sent from the station at Poldhu, in Cornwall, to a ship 1,551 miles away, and indications were received as far as 2,099 miles off. It has been noted that this signalling took place at night; during the day the distance at which signals could be transmitted was about 700 miles only. This result may be due, Mr. Marconi said, to the dielectricity at the very highly charged transmitting elevated conductor operated by the influence of daylight, but he did not think the effect of daylight would be to confine the working of Transatlantic wireless telegraphy to the hours of darkness, as sufficient sending energy could be used during daytime at the transmitting station to make up for the loss of range at the signals.

They are Seven.

A Spalding paper, giving some clippings from its old files, says that before 1776 there was not one druggist resident in Spalding, and a Mr. A. Lloyd used to attend on market-days from Peterborough. Mr. Wilcockson was the first druggist to reside in the town, and he occupied a house in Bridge Street. In 1846 there were eight druggists at Spalding, and at the present time there are seven.

Fires.

Damage to the extent of about 200£ was done by fire on June 11 at the works of Messrs. Geo. Moxon & Sons, oil refiners, Milnsbridge.

On June 7 a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. T. Davy, chemist and druggist, High Street, Irthlingborough, Northants. The conflagration originated through the ignition of some chemicals in a cupboard at the back of the shop. This was apparently extinguished, but during the night the matchboarding smouldered, and the fire broke out again in a servant's bedroom over the shop, and before it was extinguished the second time considerable damage had been done.

Disinfectant Distribution.

At a meeting of the Preston branch of the Independent Labour party in Preston on June 14, a resolution was passed protesting against a recent decision of the Corporation to limit the supply of disinfectants, and recommending a return to "a free and unrestricted issue of the same" to all applicants.

At the Glossop Town Council on June 11, Alderman S. Rowbottom drew attention to the fact that a man in the borough had committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, which had been supplied by the sanitary inspector. He asked if it was wise for the inspector to let anybody have carbolic acid that wanted it. He thought free distribution was a mistake. The disinfecting ought to be done by the inspector or his men. A chemist would not have supplied the acid without precautions. The inspector replied that under the Local Government Board regulations and the by-laws of the Council he was bound to supply carbolic acid when requested for disinfecting purposes. He took great precaution as to whom he supplied, and always gave verbal and printed instructions. The bottles were labelled "Poison." In the case referred to the acid was not supplied to the

person who took his life, but to the owner of a house where a case of scarlet fever had occurred. The suicide obtained the acid from the house-owner.

Property Sales.

The business premises occupied by Mr. W. Davidson, chemist and druggist, Garden Lane, Chester, were sold by auction on June 13, realising 890£.

The premises at 5 and 7 Orange Street, Halifax, together with adjoining property, were purchased for 1,250£ at an auction on June 12 by Mr. Proctor, of Pollard's Drug-stores, Halifax.

Trade-Mark Notes.

In answer to a resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce urging that facilities should be afforded by the Board of Trade for a full inquiry into the working of the present law as regards trade-marks, Mr. Gerald Balfour has replied, "that before giving a definite reply he would be glad to give further consideration to the matter; he hoped, however, to be in a position to send such a reply in the near future."

The definition of trade-mark under the new patents and trade-marks law in Spain has been extended, and is now much the same as in Great Britain. The maximum term for registration is now limited to twenty years. It is also provided that taxes should be paid every five years, failing which the registration will lapse. There is a provision that registrations which were effected twenty years ago and upwards have to be renewed within six months, and all other registrations will require renewal before the expiration of twenty years from the respective dates of registration, failing which the rights of the owners will lapse.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A special meeting was held at St. Bride's Institute on June 11 (*C. & D.*, June 14, page 912), at which there was a good attendance. A resolution was moved by Mr. H. T. Samuel:—

That instead of the words, "All dispensers in public institutions are eligible for membership" (Rule 4), it should read, "After this date, no dispensers in public institutions are eligible for membership unless they hold the Qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Boyd Donnan. Mr. J. J. Smith asked what was the reason of the suggested change; and the President replied that the qualification-question had been a bone of contention for many years, and the Council now felt the time had arrived when it should be definitely settled. Mr. Goodall spoke in support of the resolution. Mr. Turner moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Bishop, that the words "Or the assistants' certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall" be inserted after the words "Qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society." He said it might be news to some of those present that only those holding the "Hall" certificate were legally qualified to act as assistants to L.S.A. men. Mr. Spencer asked whether Hall men were acting illegally in dispensing for anyone else than a L.S.A. Mr. Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, spoke against the original motion, as he thought it an unnecessary restriction. Mr. Samuel said it was useless to shelve the matter again, since although they had been open to receive subscriptions from any dispenser during the past six months, only about six Hall men had joined. Mr. Spencer stated that their hands were more or less forced by the conferences recently held and the Association of Poor-Law Dispensers, and Mr. Welford also spoke in favour of the resolution. Mr. Lindsay moved that the discussion be postponed until the October meeting, but Mr. Cairns moved that the question be now put. The President then first put Mr. Lindsay's amendment—it was lost by 16 to 4; then Mr. Turner's amendment—4 for, 19 against; and, finally, the original motion—23 for, 5 against, this voting including provincial members' votes. The Chairman then declared the resolution carried, and the meeting terminated.

Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, June 17, Mr. G. Stocker presiding. The question of pharmaceutical education was discussed at some length, particularly in view of the possible discontinuance of the pharmaceutical classes at the Royal Albert

Memorial College. On the motion of Mr. Rowsell, seconded by Mr. Lake, it was considered advisable that the classes in pharmacy and materia medica should not be discontinued, but that greater provision be made for the practical teaching of these subjects. The Hon. Secretary reported that he had been approached by the Secretaries of the Royal Institute of Public Health, which holds its annual congress at Exeter from August 20 to 26, with regard to the proposed discussion on the sale of poisons. On the motion of Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Rowsell, it was resolved that Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones be invited to visit Exeter and read a paper to the Congress on the pharmaceutical aspect of this question. In regard to the Coronation holidays, it was decided that attendance be given at the following hours on those days: Up to 10 A.M., 1 to 2 P.M., and 6 to 7 P.M.; and that notices to this effect be placed on the door of each establishment.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

The final business meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday, June 17, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Mr. W. H. Lenton (Vice-President) occupied the chair. The Hon. Secretaries presented their report for the session 1901-2, and the Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheet. Those statements showed that the Association has had a very successful time both socially and financially, while the number and quality of papers read were quite up to the standard. Both reports were unanimously passed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries (Messrs. B. Collitt and Frank G. Hines) for their services.

Scab in Sheep.

The outbreaks of sheep-scab in Great Britain last month numbered 25, as against 38 in May of 1901 and 57 in May of 1900. They comprised 12 in England, 7 in Wales, and 6 in Scotland, and were distributed over 10 administrative counties of England, 5 of Wales, and 4 of Scotland. The largest county total was three in Aberdeen. During the month of May the disease was known to exist in 24 administrative counties of England, 11 of Wales, and 14 of Scotland, the total being 49. No marked increase of the disorder need be expected, says the *Times* agricultural specialist, until the autumn months set in. The following table shows the course of the disease during the last six months. The total of 1,238 outbreaks compares with the corresponding total of 1,439 for the six months that ended with May, 1901:—

Month	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.
December, 1901 ...	134	81	12	227
January, 1902 ...	183	133	33	449
February ...	67	139	49	255
March ...	51	130	25	207
April ...	23	41	11	75
May ...	12	7	6	25
Total outbreaks ...	470	631	137	1,238

We may remind our readers that the disease is due to the presence of an acarus, and cure depends upon killing the parasite, the presence of which on a sheep is proof of the existence of scab. The parasites can be detected by gently scraping a little scurf off an affected part, and examining it under a microscope with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch power. (See *C. & D.*, June 9, 1900, page 959, for figure.)

An Informal Dinner

of the new Council of the Chemists' Assistants' Association was held at the Horse Shoe Hotel, W.C., on June 12, over which Mr. J. W. Peck presided. After dinner, Mr. Peck announced that the Council were losing Mr. A. C. Franklin (of Messrs. Savory & Moore, New Bond Street, W.), who was going out to take a position in the Government Laboratory at Hong-Kong. Mr. Franklin briefly replied to Mr. Peck's good wishes, and the remainder of a very pleasant evening was enlivened with music and recitations.

The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report thirteen fatalities by poisoning have occurred, in four of which unscheduled poisons were the cause. Three carbolic cases—two at Manchester and one at Peckham—are recorded, and a like number from oxalic acid. The latter was taken by a Leigh dairyman, and by young women at Melton Mowbray and at Heanton Punchardon. Laudanum was taken with fatal results in two cases—at Leeds and at Undercliffe, near Bradford. In the latter case the victim was a gipsy girl who obtained the laudanum from Mr. John Calvert, pharmaceutical chemist, of Idle Road, Bradford. At South Reddish a fustian-cutter took perchloride-of-mercury solution which he used in photography. It is singular that poisoning from a similar cause was reported last week. At Batley a four-year-old boy purchased a "surprise packet" of sweets, containing amongst other things a small piece of chewing-gum. After finishing the contents of the packet he became suddenly ill and died. The medical opinion given at the inquest was that death was the result of ptomaine-poisoning caused through eating the chewing-gum in the manufacture of which some negligence had probably taken place. A Portsmouth woman took hydrochloric acid and died, and a Bolton driller drank a quantity of "insect-liquid" in mistake for beer and died from the effects. The infant daughter of an insurance agent at Loughborough Junction appears to have got hold of a few crystals of bichromate of potassium and to have eaten them. She died from poisoning, the mother explaining that the bichromate was used for an electric battery, and it is supposed that some of the crystals must have fallen to the floor from the box in which they were kept, where the child picked them up.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Royal Dublin Society.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become a Vice-Patron of the Royal Dublin Society. The King is Patron, the Society having enjoyed the patronage of the reigning monarch for 156 years.

Personal.

Mr. J. E. O'Neill, wholesale druggist, Maghera, has been elected, for the second time without a contest, a member of the Magherafelt District Council and Board of Guardians. He has since been chosen as Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman of the respective Councils.

Examiner Vacancy.

A vacancy will shortly occur for examiner in chemistry at the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, as Mr. Watson has intimated his retirement from that position after the July examinations.

Are We Decadent?

Meetings of creditors and subsequent compositions by chemists are becoming quite numerous in Ireland as compared with former years; 3s. and 3s. 4d. in the pound are two of the latest settlements.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

No Want of Skill.

In the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on June 12 Sheriff Henderson issued an interlocutor in an action by Mrs. Margaret Lawrie or Craik, against William Edwards, dentist, Leith, for 100% damages for injuries received during a dental operation. The circumstances of the case were reported in our issue of May 17 (page 756), and the Sheriff found that

the pursner had failed to prove that the pain from which she suffered was caused by the negligence and want of professional skill on the part of the defender. On the other hand, the Sheriff found that the defender had proved that he performed well and skilfully the operation which he was called upon to do. He, therefore, dismissed the action, and assuaged the defender, granting him expenses.

Edinburgh Institute of Public Health.

The ceremony of presenting the newly erected and equipped Institute of Public Health to the University of Edinburgh took place on Wednesday afternoon, June 11. Principal William Muir presided, and there were present Sir John Usher, of Norton, the donor of the institute; Sir Wm. Turner; Mr. Hunter Stewart, Professor of Public Health; the Solicitor-General for Scotland; the Bishop of Edinburgh; and many others, including a large representation of Edinburgh Town Council. Sir John Usher formally presented the institute to the Vice-Chancellor. Sir Wm. Muir, who expressed gratitude to those who had established the Chair, and to Sir John for having given them that magnificent building. An address was also presented to Sir John by the students' representative council, on behalf of the general body of the students, expressing their thanks for his gift.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

The second botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday evening, June 13, the party leaving Waverley station at 8.15 for Inveresk, under the leadership of Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. The weather was fine, and about twenty-five members attended. They explored the railway embankment back to the point where the railway crosses the River Esk, and then walked down the river-bank to Musselburgh, and thence to Joppa, where electric tramcar was taken back to town. At the Inveresk junction quite a number of unusual plants were gathered on the embankment, including *Lepidium draba* (in great abundance), *Erysimum orientale*, *Silene inflata* var. *maritima*, *Medicago sativa*, and *Cerinth minor*. The ground was very rich, and it was felt that another evening would be required to do justice to it.

Aberdeen Doctors' Shops.

Chemists and druggists of Aberdeen are a little shocked by the publicity given at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council last week to their suggestion that the position of doctors' shops in their city merits official inquiry. They did not dream of publicity at this stage. Aberdeen is peculiar among East of Scotland towns in having the largest proportion of doctors' open shops, and although, in consequence of the General Medical Council's circular to medical men regarding open shops, one has closed and negotiations for the disposal of another are pending, the tendency is for doctors commencing practice in working-class localities to keep the pot boiling in an open shop. At present there are eleven or twelve such shops in Aberdeen and its suburbs, and in only one of these is there a chemist and druggist. Similarly, only one can compare with the registered chemists' shops in style and business done, all being feeders of the medical practices. The proportion of doctors' shops to druggists' is as one to five.

Golf.

Teams representing the Edinburgh Pharmacy Club v. the Edinburgh Chemists' Club brought off a match over the Braids last week, the result being a win for the "Pharmacy" by five holes. The scores were:—

"Pharmacy"	Holes	"Chemists"	Holes
D. S. Philp	2	Jas. Stott	0
A. C. Aitken	1	A. W. Wilson	0
C. Stewart	0	H. D. Alexander	2
J. J. Sutherland	1	Jas. Finlay	0
J. A. Gray	5	W. C. Baker	0
J. Stewart	1	Geo. Lunan	0
J. Cochran	0	W. G. McNab	4
D. McLaren	1	D. N. Wylie	0
	11		6

In the Edinburgh Pharmacy Club final spring competition for the "T. & H. Smith Trophy" Messrs. Gray and Clarke (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.) beat Messrs. Anderson and Cochran (Duncan's classes).

Personal.

Mr. John Nesbit, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected, by a majority of 103 over his opponent, to represent Portobello on the Edinburgh Parish Council.

A Fatality and a Mistake.

A traveller for a London firm of wine-merchants was found dead in a Glasgow hotel on June 14, death being attributed to laudanum poisoning. An empty laudanum-bottle was found at his bedside.

An Edinburgh woman named Pae drank a solution of boric acid on June 16 with the intention of poisoning herself. She thought it was carbolic acid she was drinking, but the only effect of her escapade was to cause her to be sent to prison for three days for attempting suicide.

Outing.

The employés of office and warehouse of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., Duke Street, Edinburgh, journeyed to Peebles for their annual outing on Saturday, the party numbering about 150, being conveyed thither by special train. After dinner, which was served in the Commercial Hotel, Mr. Smiles, who occupied the chair, made a few remarks, and thanked the principals of the firm, on behalf of the employés, for their kindness and liberality in defraying all the expenses of the outing. The party afterwards visited the principal sights of the place, including the famous gardens on the estate of Sir Charles Tennant, M.P., The Glen, Inverleithen.

Glasgow Notes.

Big batches of candidates are going up from the local pharmacy schools to the July examinations.

Still another cure for cancer. Rabbit's serum is the specific extolled in a pamphlet at present in circulation. The author is a local man.

The Muirhead Medical School for Women remains *in posse* owing to the inability of the trustees to come to terms with the University. Thanks to the delay the original bequest of 30,000*l.* has now swelled to 40,000*l.*

In a morning newspaper a "family doctor" deplores the discontinuance of bleeding and blistering "in moderation" and the comparative disuse of poulticing. He alleges that even that Lilliputian lancet, the leech, is being neglected, and the druggists leech-jar is fast becoming a relic of the past.

A Glasgow chemist has received a parcel of a monocotyledonous root and several whisky-bottles of infusion of it from South Africa. His correspondent says the root is popular amongst the natives as a cure for piles and dysentery, and suggests that the consignee should experiment with the material sent.

Mr. C. Sherry, of the Botanic Gardens, has been giving the Andersonian naturalists interesting information about the rare species of gymnosperms in the Municipal collection. It seems that the mephitic atmosphere of Glasgow is fatal to many *Conifera*, &c., which thrive in the open air elsewhere. The more notable species under cover include Bidwell's araucaria (Australia), plum-fir (*Podocarpus Andina*), the maiden-hair tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*), the parasol fir, several rare araucarias, seldom seen in cultivation, a pigmy form of the Chinese *Arbor vitæ* (*Thuja orientalis*) not artificially dwarfed, a few rare *Hepaticæ*, and a fungus entirely new to Britain called *Omprophila Jacintha*.

Dundee Notes.

Mr. Wm. Walker, chemist, Downfield, has been appointed postmaster for this rural and rising suburb of Dundee.

Mr. William Sime, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy in a new building now being erected in Lochee Road, on the grounds of old Dudhope House. The fittings are being supplied by Messrs. Ayrtoun & Saunders, Liverpool.

Peter Mearns, from Edinburgh, was on Friday last sentenced to forty days in gaol for a theft of 3*7s.* from Mr. A. B. Anderson's pharmacy in Princes Street, on May 22, 1901. His record stands at seventeen previous convictions, and his method is to slip into shops on silent shoes at quiet intervals.

Golfing at Conference time and by B.P.C. members will be looked after by Mr. James Anderson, chemist, Commercial Street, Dundee. He is a member of the Carnoustie Club, and is arranging for a few rounds of the links there. Those who are to take their sticks to Dundee should write to him. Mr. James Russell is looking after the music and the ladies.

Odd things happen now and then even in Dundee and the *Dundee Advertiser*, as the following clipping showeth:—

DUNDEE CHEMISTS' HALF-HOLIDAY.—Please note, shops will be closed on Wednesdays from 3 till 7 in June, July, and August.

BLESSED be the Lord God of Israel for ever and ever. And all the people said, Amen, and praised the Lord.—1 Chron., xvi. 36.

Messrs. James Hardie & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, High Street, are adding to their pharmacy the shop next door, which will double their accommodation for dispensing and retail trade. Mr. Hardie, sen., acquired the premises over twenty years ago, and has, with the firm, since utilised the cellars and a large warehouse behind. The character of the front is now to be altered as little as possible, but it is to be modernised.

There is some life yet left in Dundee chemists' assistants and apprentices, says a correspondent. It occurred to those of them who are studying at the Technical Institute under Dr. Lumsden (chemistry) and Mr. Aimer (botany) that they should celebrate the half-holiday accomplishment by taking a trip to Monikie on Wednesday, June 11. Messrs. Harry Robertson (Davidson & Gray's), Alex. Barrie (C. Kerr's), James McMillan (Mr. Park's), and George Lindsay (Mr. Williamson's) worked out the details, and when they all gathered together at 2 o'clock they filled two brakes, for each had brought his sister, or some other fair one with him—generally the latter—forty altogether. They had a good time at Monikie, and a hearty tea, returning to town by 10 o'clock. There may be something else of a similar nature should summer weather happen to get to Dundee this year—anyway, winter meetings for consideration of technical matters and interchange of opinion on trade topics are not improbable.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

POISONOUS BLACKING.—In the case in which a man suffered from symptoms of poisoning through wearing a pair of boots originally brown, that had been dyed with a special blacking, the following judgment has been given. The manufacturer of the blacking was condemned to 50*fr.* fine, and the insertion of the judgment in two Parisian papers. The Tribunal admitted that the directions were given on the bottle that only one coat of the blacking should be given, whereas it had been proved that the bootmaker put several coats on the boots. But the judges considered that the type of the directions was insufficiently large to draw the attention of the public to the danger.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.—It is announced that an official course on pharmaceutical legislation will shortly be commenced at the Montpellier School of Pharmacy. Fifteen lectures will be given by one of the professors of the Faculty of Law of that city, but only be given once every two years.—The Federation of Pharmacists of the South-East have decided to petition the Minister of Public Instruction in favour of raising the French Schools of Pharmacy, which in the less important centres are linked with those of medicine into autonomous Faculties. The matter will, however, in the first place, be submitted to M. Massol, Director of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, for an expression of opinion from him and the professors of the School on the subject.

THE PHARMACIEN IN WAR-TIME: THE ECHO OF A SIEGE.—In their last work, *Les Braves Gens*, the well-known French military writers MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte celebrate the heroism of Colonel Teyssier, who defended Bitche so

gallantly in 1870–71. Thanks to the initiative of M. Guesquin, pharmacist, of 112 rue dn Cherche Midi, Paris, the gallant colonel is to be presented with his bust in bronze. M. Guesquin, like Dr. Francoz, the Senator, acted as a pharmacien aide-major through the long and terrible siege of Bitche (August 7, 1870, to March 27, 1871). The garrison surrendered with all the honours of war, and it is not long since the two pharmacists were present at a banquet given to the surviving officers of the famous defence.

"SUGGESTION" AND TEETH-EXTRACTION.—M. Moirand, a dentist of one of the Paris hospitals, relates the employment of "suggestion" under circumstances that are apparently novel. A youth of 17 presented himself as a patient with a decayed molar in the upper jaw, and the dentist decided that extraction was necessary. The patient positively refused to have the tooth drawn, and after some discussion his father, knowing him to be very sensitive to hypnotic suggestion, took him to M. Bécillon, a specialist in hypnotism. The latter saw the youth, and, amongst other things, said to him, "On such a day you must return to the dentist at the hospital, and tell him from me to make an injection of cocaine and extract your tooth painlessly." In due course the patient returned to the dentist and sat himself in the operating-chair of his own accord. M. Moirand then pretended to make an injection of cocaine, waited a short time as though for the anæsthetic to take effect, and then extracted the tooth. The patient did not flinch, and appeared insensible to pain, though the operation was a somewhat difficult one. He afterwards left the chair of his own accord, and then appeared to gradually recover his self-possession. The dentist refers to this as a case of painless dentistry, interesting from two points of view. He considers that in the first place the hypnotic suggestion produced absolute anæsthesia, and, secondly, that it enabled an operation to be performed on a recalcitrant patient. It is claimed that there was a suppression of will and a suppression of pain, the case not being the first of its kind.

A PHARMACEUTICAL PURIST.—A correspondent writes from Marseilles:—"It was the 'glorious first of June,' Peace Proclamation Day at Marseilles, and I had been down to the Joliette to see the *Olympia* arrive with the Maharajah of Jephore aboard, bound for the Coronation. It was on the tramway, coming back, that I met a chance acquaintance, who wanted to make a small purchase at a pharmacy. I don't know where he went to at last, nor what he spent; but his objections to the various establishments we passed were as extensive and peculiar as Mr. Sam Weller's knowledge of London. To begin with, he had only to look on the back of the tramway-ticket to find the address of a pharmacy; but he held that a place advertising on tramway-tickets was beneath contempt. The 'British Pharmacy' advertised 'Seasickness cured in five minutes'—'And what can you think of a place that makes such a claim?' said he. 'Wasn't everybody aboard sick coming over?' (He spoke feelingly.) Then another, which advertised 'Same prices as the cutting pharmacies' (*pharmacies au rabais*), was objected to logically enough. 'For if he sells at same prices as the cutters, what is he but a cutter himself?' The enterprising pharmacist near the post-office who advertises 'Babies weighed gratis,' is doubtless popular with mothers, but my companion was a bachelor, and his objection to the 'Pharmacie des Reformés' proved him a consistent Catholic. The widespread prejudice against the 'cumul' of the medical and pharmaceutical practice disposed of the claims of a 'Médecin-Pharmacien de 1^{re} classe,' and M. Charrues, 'Pharmacie des Commises et des Employés,' brought forth the scornful remark, 'Is thy servant a girl-clerk—a female counterjumper, that he should do this thing?' And here I left him."

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS to the value of 43,000*fr.* were imported into Natal during the quarter ending March, against 33,000*fr.* for the corresponding period of 1901. The above figures do not include free importations for the use of the local Government or military stores.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS to the value of 71,000*fr.* were imported into the Transvaal during the quarter ending March, against 9,000*fr.* for the corresponding period of 1901. The above figures do not include free importations for the use of the local Government or military stores.

South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

PLAGUE was still in evidence at Port Elizabeth when the last mail left.

TRADE MARKS.—Mr. S. H. Ward has notified his intention of applying for registration in Cape Colony of the word "Febrismum" in Class 3 in respect of substances used in pharmacy.

FLOATING THE SANATORIUM.—Messrs. Walsh & Walsh, the proprietors of the Sanatorium and Baths, Caledon, Cape Colony, intend floating that concern. The capital is 140,000*l.* Only 20,000 preference and 20,000 ordinary 1*l.* shares will be open for subscription.

NEW LICENCES.—Mr. Leo Behrmann has been granted a licence to practise as a chemist and druggist in Natal.—The following have been licensed to practise as medical practitioners in Cape Colony: Henry St. John Randell, M.B. (formerly of London, England); Edward Albert Szafe, M.D. (late of Foxrock, co. Dublin, Ireland); David Charles Roes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (formerly of London, England); Frederick Burke Carron, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (late of Ontario, Canada); Robert Neville Garach, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Robert Derwent Parker, M.B. (late of Buxton, England).

PERSONAL.—By letter dated from Government House, Bloemfontein, on May 13, 1902, Lord A. Thynne (secretary), "authorises Norwood Coaker, Esq., to use the Style and Title of Chemist and Druggist to His Excellency the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony." Mr. Coaker who is the senior practising druggist in the O.R.C., held a like appointment to President Ritz. His family connection with South Africa covers a very long period. His father was acting Master of H.M.S. *Tweed*, which took out Sir Lowry Cole, as governor, and according to Alderman Sir Henry Koppel, he was the first person to form the idea of building a breakwater in South Africa, a work which he carried out with the aid of Bluejackets and Marines from his ship's company.

A SHEEP-DIP TRANSACTION.—In the Supreme Court, Cape Colony, Messrs. Malcomess & Co. had brought an action against Messrs. A. R. McKenzie & Co. for the recovery of certain cases of sheep dip or their value, but on May 21, when the case was called, it came before the Court as a question of costs only. It appeared that Messrs. A. R. McKenzie & Co. had agreed with the plaintiffs to deliver on their behalf certain 500 cases of sheep dip to the Colonial Government, the defendants undertaking to store, look after, forward, and take receipts for these cases. From what could at first be ascertained, receipts had been obtained for 414 cases delivered, but there were none for the other 83 cases, although it had since been discovered that these cases also had been delivered, and Malcomess & Co. had obtained payment for them. Accordingly the only question was as to the costs of the action, and, after hearing evidence, judgment was given for the plaintiffs for costs of the action.

CAPE TOWN CHEMISTS' DINNER.—The first annual dinner of the Cape peninsula chemists took place on May 21, in the York Room, Grand Parade Restaurant, Cape Town, Mr. F. W. C. Thomas, Vice-President of the pharmaceutical Society and member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board in the chair, supported by Mr. A. J. Rivett, also a Vice-President of the Society, and resident director of Lennon (Limited), and Mr. J. A. Mathew, president of the Colonial Pharmacy Board. Upwards of seventy sat down to dinner, among them being Messrs. D. K. Petersen (P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr. F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Geo. Hamilton and Alex. Cameron (Cameron & Hamilton), C. H. Hopkins (Hopkins and Cherry), J. S. North, S. Johnson (Lennon Limited), W. A. Sleggs, Harry Evans (P. J. Petersen & Co.), S. C. Sivertsen, John Hall, J. D. Backle, J. H. Cooper, H. L. Stonham, and the Secretary. The following foreign representatives were also present: Messrs. E. W. Raven (Barroughs Wellcome & Co.), H. Magness Elgar (Frederick Stearns & Co.), and W. E. Birlow (Burgoyne, Barbidges & Co.). The loyal toasts, which included Lord Milner, and Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, having been given with musical honours, Mr.

A. J. Rivett submitted "Success to the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony." He said it was not a perfect Society, and had not escaped criticism, but in so far as it had been the means of bringing together some who had not otherwise many opportunities of becoming acquainted, it had done something towards promoting friendly feeling and good fellowship among them. (Applause.) As a society they were fortunate in having a fair number of members; moreover their financial position was satisfactory, and they had not wanted for scientific men to give lectures and papers, but there was a defect he regretted, and that was the difficulty in getting a quorum at the meetings. The situation was peculiar and reminded him of a comparison made by a friend who under similar circumstances used to say "Samson was a very strong man, but if Samson had not got a shirt, he could not pull it on." And so it was with the Society. Since the beginning of the year he had noticed that the attendance on the part of members had been somewhat more numerous, and he trusted that this was an augury for a still better state of things for the future. It had been extremely gratifying to him to learn that during the past few days their brethren in Bulawayo, although a rather small community, had rolled up to the Pharmaceutical Society meetings with commendable energy. In conclusion Mr. Rivett expressed the hope that chemists would not be satisfied with showing only a little more interest in the Society and its work, but that they would be "thorough" in everything, and if they kept this motto before them he felt perfectly sure that the subject of his toast would be realised. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. S. North, in responding, said he was glad to see the Pharmaceutical Society trying to draw the members together. If the younger members of the Society would only take more interest in pharmaceutical affairs in time their Pharmaceutical Society would rank as one of the strongest in the overseas Empire.

Mr. S. Johnson (Lennon Limited), proposing "The Press," said they appreciated the freedom of the English Press, because there was no doubt but that a great deal of that liberty which they as Englishmen loved so dearly was due to it. They all valued their newspaper in the morning; and their trade journal, and would be miserable fellows without them. The Cape Town representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, replied. Mr. R. B. Sainsbury proposed "Our Visitors" in an exceedingly jocular manner, causing considerable merriment by his quaint sayings. To this Mr. Morgan suitably responded. Mr. J. A. Mathew, toasting "The Chairman," said no one had shown such diligence in attending the meetings or such thorough interest in the work of the Society. If only some of the younger members would take a leaf out of Mr. Thomas's book the Society would flourish as a green bay tree. The Chairman, in the course of his reply, expressed great pleasure at seeing so many of his confederates around him at the first dinner of the Society. On this particular occasion they had shown *esprit de corps* at any rate. He regretted the absence of their president, Mr. Geo. Darroll, who was on his way to Europe; also of Professor Hahn and Dr. Marloth. All chemists were cordially invited to join the Society. By joining and attending the meetings they could do much to further the cause and interests of pharmacy in South Africa. After referring briefly to the work now in hand, the chairman concluded by saying he had the best interests of pharmacy in the country at heart, and he would do his best to further them for all time. (Cheers.) During the evening an excellent musical programme was gone through, and thanks are due to Messrs. Harry Evans, C. W. Brydges, R. Sainsbury, and others, for its success.

IN STATU QUO.—The Proprietary Association of America held their annual meeting in New York on May 7 and 8. There seemed to be no business of moment to discuss, and a memorial from the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists suggesting a method to stop cutting was not favourably received, the majority being of opinion that the tripartite plan of operation, which has been working for some time, was the best and should continue. This plan, as we have explained before, is an agreement between the Association, the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, and the N.A.R.D. for the maintenance of prices.

Births.

BARCLAY.—At Birmingham, on June 10, the wife of John Barclay, B.Sc., of a son.

HEWLETT.—At Hillside House, Beckenham, Kent, on June 12, the wife of John C. Hewlett, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BOURDAS—GOODSON.—On June 10, at Holy Trinity Church, West Hill, Wandsworth, by the Rev. Hubert Curtis, assisted by the Rev. W. Reed, Ernest Clarkson Bourdas, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., second son of Mr. Isaiah Bourdas (of Bradley & Bourdas, pharmaceutical chemists, Belgrave Road, W.), and of Dancon House, Clapham Common, S.W., to Lily Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Smith Goodson, of Fairlaw, West Hill, Putney, S.W.

CLARK—THOMSON.—At 39 Dublin Street, Edinburgh, on June 12, by the Rev. James Thomson, M.A., St. Andrew's Parish Church, Glasgow (uncle of the bride), Alexander John Clark, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Marion, second daughter of the late Mr. John Thomson, Roslin.

MAXWELL—CURTIS.—On June 11, at the Methodist Church, Stephen's Green, Dublin, by the Rev. T. Davidson, Fawcett Maxwell, L.P.S.I., third son of James Maxwell, Armagh, and proprietor of the Medical Hall, Dalkey, to Elena Gertrude, daughter of William G. Curtis, Donnybrook.

SADLEIR—LIDBETTER.—On April 19, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Presidency Chaplain, Horace Sutton Sadleir, chemist and druggist, late of Gloucester, to Lena, only daughter of the late Mr. William Lidbetter, of Brighton.

SMITH—GOSTLING.—At the Congregational Church, Stowmarket, on June 17, Walter James Smith to Beatrice, youngest daughter of Mr. George J. Gostling, chemist and druggist, Stowmarket.

WATTS—HARLEY.—At the Drummond Arms Hotel, Crieff, on June 11, by the Rev. Andrew Campbell, Crieff, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Hardy, D.D., Foulis Wester, William Watts, chemist and druggist, Crieff, to Mary Duncan, daughter of Mr. James Harley, chemist and druggist, Drummond View, Crieff.

Deaths.

BENNETT.—At Newark-on-Trent, on June 6, Mr. William Bennett, chemist and druggist. Aged 76. Mr. Bennett had carried on business in Castlegate, Newark, in the premises now occupied as a branch establishment by Mr. G. W. Cherington, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Bennett was a Newarker by birth, and was the son of a butcher. He was apprenticed to his elder brother, a chemist, in Kirkgate, Newark. He was first in business at Swineshead, near Boston, but returned to Newark about thirty years ago. He was very highly respected as a sound and upright business man, always courteous and kindly, but modest and retiring in disposition.

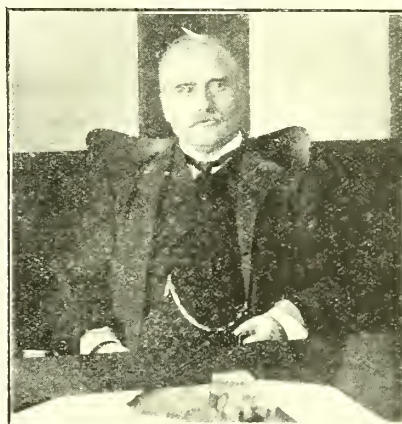
ENGLISH.—At Pickering, Yorks, on June 11, Mr. Robert Coulson English, chemist and druggist. Aged 25. Mr. English had only recently taken over the business in Pickering, which had been in the hands of the family for many years. Consumption was the cause of death.

FICKUS.—On June 13, in London, Mr. William Fickus, of St. Helena, Tunbridge Wells, and of Messrs. Fickus, Courtenay & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, E.C. Aged 60.

HARRIS.—At Merthyr Tydvil, Mr. Evan William Harris, chemist and druggist, lately in business at 128 High Street, Merthyr. Aged 54. Mr. Harris was a native of Caermarthen, and purchased the business in Merthyr twenty-six years ago. He was a member of the local Chamber of Trade and a Deacon of the Market Square Congregational Church. He was always held in the highest regard for his amiable and

business-like qualities. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. One of the latter, Miss May Harris, recently qualified as a chemist.

HARTFORD.—A cablegram received in London on Friday, June 13, announced the death of Mr. James Hartford, Vice-President of the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., and elsewhere. Mr. Hartford was manager of the New York office, and chiefly devoted himself to the drug and allied branches. A few weeks ago he was operated on for an internal trouble, but without relief. Mr. Hartford was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago, and after serving his apprenticeship to the drug-trade with Messrs. Boilean & Boyd, of Dublin, he, on September 13, 1876, qualified by examination as a pharmaceutical chemist. Later he came to London and joined Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s staff, and subsequently rose to the position of market-clerk, which he resigned in 1884, when he went to New York. Joining Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, in a position similar to that which he held in London, he quickly took a firm grip of the New York drug-market, and in a few years joined with the late Mr. Jacob Schoellkopf and Mr. MacLagan in founding the firm of Schoellkopf, Hartford & MacLagan. The growth of this business was in a great measure due to the keen business capacity of Mr. Hartford, and in January, 1900, the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and became known as the



MR. JAMES HARTFORD.

Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, having a capital of \$2,100,000. This company also absorbed the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Company, of Buffalo and Boston, and the Hanna-Schoellkopf Company, of Philadelphia. Mr. Hartford's close connection with this country and the esteem in which he was held, enabled him to secure the influential support of some of the leading British houses, the agencies of the company including that of Messrs. Howards & Sons, Messrs. T. Tyrer & Co., the Gas Light and Coke Company, Messrs. C. Lowe & Co., Mr. Julius Grossman, and Sir J. B. Lawes (Lim.). Although a citizen of the United States, Mr. Hartford up to the time of his death maintained his interest in British affairs. It was he and the late Mr. A. H. Mason who laid the foundation of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. Hartford also retained his membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, to which he had been on many occasions an excellent friend. Mr. Hartford was Chairman of the Drug Committee of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of New York last year. He was well known on London 'Change. He was a good and forcible writer, and in the early days of his American career frequently contributed to our pages. The portrait which we give is from one taken in his office, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Samuel Lambert & Co., 132 Fenchurch Street, E.C., who are the representatives of the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company in this country.

MAUNDER.—On June 8, at the Teignmouth Pharmacy, Somerset Place, Teignmouth, Frederick Charles, only son of Mr. J. H. Maunder, chemist and druggist.

PALMER—Recently at Ramsey, Hants, Mr. Frederick William Palmer, chemist and druggist. Aged 72.

READ.—At Altricham, on May 27, Mr. Henry Read, chemist and druggist. Aged 68.

SMITH.—At Birkenhead, on June 5, Mr. John Hunton Smith, chemist and druggist. Aged 83.

STORIE.—On June 15, Mr. Robert Storie, chemist, Dalkeith, and residing at Torsnoe Road, Eskbank, died under very distressing circumstances. He had walked to Dalhousie, and started homewards in the evening, but was evidently taken ill on the way, for his body was found on the roadside on the following morning, death being attributed to failure of the heart's action. Mr. Storie was a native of Dirleton, near North Berwick, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh. He went to Dalkeith as a partner in Welch & Storie's business about twenty-five years ago, and only retired quite recently. He took a keen interest in the public business of Dalkeith, and, before his health broke down, in pharmaceutical affairs, being at one time a member of the Council of the North British Branch. He did much useful work as a Town Councillor, and in connection with an offer by Mr. Carnegie of 4,000*l.* to assist in the institution of a public library, Mr. Storie also contributed 50*l.* Mr. Storie was about 50 years of age, and a bachelor.

London Chemists' Association.

THE first annual meeting of this Association was held on June 18, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C. Mr. Albert Cooper was in the chair, supported by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (Vice-Chairman), Mr. G. P. Pond (Treasurer), Mr. R. H. Jones (Hon. Secretary), and several members of committee—altogether some thirty-six members being present. After the preliminaries had been gone through, the Secretary read the annual report and balance-sheet. The report recapitulated the steps that led to the formation of the Association and the election of the General Purposes Committee at the general meeting in January last. The committee has met at intervals since then, and distributed circulars explaining the work the Association intends undertaking. The roll of members includes the names of ninety-four chemists, from every part of London, this number having been enrolled without special canvassing. A local committee has been formed in the S.E. district.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

shows that members' subscriptions amounting to 24*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* have been received, whilst the expenditure has been, printing and stationery 10*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, postage 7*l.* 18*s.*, hire of rooms 4*l.* 19*s.*, leaving a balance of 5*s.* The Chairman invited remarks from the members, and Mr. Pond said that the report hardly reflected the amount of work done, as there had been nine committee meetings, at which a large amount of detail was settled. The Hon. Secretary, in reply to Mr. Bunker, said sixty-four more members had signified their intention of joining, but had not so far paid the subscription, and Mr. Pond rejoined that as soon as the Association was regularly formed, and the duties of its officers defined, a large number of chemists would join. Mr. Hick suggested the employment of

A PAID CANVASSER,

but Mr. Willson thought that each member should be a canvasser. Mr. Pentney said the Association would never meet with a great amount of success until it had a paid canvasser. What is everybody's business is nobody's. Mr. Bunker mentioned that the South London section had obtained the use of a room at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy and had made arrangements for a meeting to be held in October. Mr. Glyn-Jones was afraid it would not pay to have a paid canvasser to collect 5*s.* subscriptions; it would be an expensive way of getting the money in. He did not think the number of chemists who had joined the Association was small, and, after all, the main point was that at last the nucleus of an organisation of London chemists was formed. The subscriptions should be paid promptly,

5*s.* paid at once was worth 7*s.* 6*d.* obtained after a lot of trouble. Mr. Pentney said it must be remembered that if they paid a canvasser 25 per cent. of the subscriptions collected, it would be an initial expense only, and Mr. Hick explained that he meant canvassing for members not money, but, of course, the one could be done at the same time as the other. Mr. Uffill thought the Association a good idea, it would wake up the Pharmaceutical Society; and at their meetings they could let each other know if anything was going cheap. (Laughter.) The canvass by a neighbouring chemist was the best way of collecting subscriptions, and amid laughter he told how Mr. Willson had called on him, and after telling him the objects of the Association, collected his subscription. It would be no good a West-end chemist calling in another district, as they did not understand the needs of other parts of London. In the West-end a chemist would sell a bottle of physic where he (the speaker) would only sell a pennyworth of jalap.

The Chairman, replying to the remarks, said he was glad to have such a free discussion; and on putting the adoption of the report and balance-sheet to the meeting it was carried *nem. con.*

Messrs. Powell and Barnes were elected auditors, and Messrs. Watson Will and Edwards (Hornsey) members of the General Purposes Committee in place of Messrs. Dawson and Harrington. A little discussion took place as to the members who should retire next year, the rules not being quite clear, but the matter will be gone into by the committee.

A TEST-CASE.

Mr. F. E. Bustard, who referred to himself "as a small shopkeeper down Tottenham way," next in a neatly delivered speech spoke to the motion standing in his name—

That this Association urges upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the advisability of bringing a test-case before the courts of law at an early date for the purpose of obtaining a final decision as to the rights or otherwise of limited liability companies to use the title of chemists.

The motion, Mr. Bustard said, did not raise the right of companies to carry on business as chemists—its purpose was to challenge their right to use titles which implied registration under the Pharmacy Act. The House of Lords case had settled the right of companies to carry on a chemist's business, and he did not think that any Act of Parliament would ever be got to upset that decision. It could not truthfully be asserted that the public were in any more danger from a shop owned by a company where a qualified chemist was employed than they were from a branch shop owned by a chemist. He (the speaker) acknowledged that he was fighting for his own interests, and he considered he was justified in defending a title he had won by hard work. (A Member: You were employed by a drug company, and a most unsuitable person to raise the question.) This remark drew forth cries of order, and an explanation from Mr. Bustard that everyone had a right to sell his labour in the best market. Continuing, he said the question of title had never been settled; the House of Lords case did not raise the question of the use of the title. Perhaps the Pharmaceutical Society had had counsel's opinion on the subject, and that was the reason a test-case was not taken. If they had had such an opinion chemists ought to know it. Mr. Justice Bramwell contended that as the directors or managers of a company could be got at, a company could be made as responsible as an individual. It would be a restraint of trade to prevent them from keeping open shop. It would be no restraint of trade to prevent a company from using a personal title any more than an unqualified partner. Mr. Bustard quoted the "shipping-druggist" case from "Pharmacy and Poison Laws," in which an unqualified man in partnership with a qualified man was fined, the case being taken to the Queen's Bench. The speaker wished it to be understood that he was not attacking the Society, but that whilst there was no chance of stopping company-trading in drugs, chemists were quite justified in asking the Society to take up a test-case on the question of the title.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. P. Pond, who hoped it would be carried unanimously, although it was not a resolution he considered would do any good in itself. (Laughter.) It was no use urging the Pharmaceutical Society to do anything. He was in favour of the

resolution however, as far as it went, but he thought a little alteration might improve it. At this point Mr. Burton inquired whether Mr. Pond was seconding the resolution or proposing an amendment, and several members thought his speech was not in order. Mr. Pond, continuing, said he was in favour of the resolution, but he thought it was only part of the tree. It wanted root, he said, amid great laughter, and then they should plant the tree and its root in the mouths of the Pharmaceutical Council. He had a practical illustration of the evil spoken of by Mr. Bustard on view in the shape of a bottle of medicine he had had made up that day at Spiers & Pond's. On the label that firm of butchers—(much laughter)—were designated chemists. After Mr. Pond's speech the member who interrupted Mr. Bustard said it surprised him, and would discredit the resolution in the eyes of the chemists of North London, when it was known who the proposer was. Mr. Pentney interrupted, saying he "smelt a personality." This the bellicose member denied, explaining that he had never seen the proposer in his life before, but the chemists in North London were aware of his one-time company connection, and if he (the speaker) called on some of them soliciting membership for the Association he knew the sort of reception he would get. Mr. Bunker thought they ought to be glad that the proposer of the resolution had mended his ways since he left North London; and Mr. Glyn-Jones having added a few words deprecating criticism of private conduct at a public meeting, the clamour was subdued. Mr. P. H. Burton said it was hardly correct to say that the matter of the title had never been tested in the courts, and recalled the case instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society against the Leith Dépôt in 1887. In that case the Sheriff decided in favour of the Society, but on the decision being appealed against the Court of Session found for the defendants. After that decision and the case of the Society and the London and Provincial Association, the Pharmaceutical Council ought, in his opinion, to have gone to Parliament and said, "This Act as now interpreted makes the title and qualification of a chemist useless for us." That would have been a most favourable opportunity, he contended, for asking for the amendment of the Act, in so far as the liability companies and corporations were concerned. Such a step would have met with the approval of the entire trade, and at that time there would have been great probability of their desires being obtained. Instead of that the Pharmaceutical Council always appeared to be under the impression that a *quid pro quo* was necessary before anything could be obtained from Parliament, and a curriculum scheme was always forthcoming. There might be other reasons, of course, for their not moving during these past twenty years, but they were not reasons that were known or understood by the ordinary men of the trade. Mr. W. M. Campbell agreed with the resolution, and thought neither chemists nor companies should be allowed to use "false" names on their poison-labels. The name appearing on a poison-label ought to be that of the *bona fide* seller of the poison. Another diversion was created by Mr. R. B. Betty, who thought what was wanted was a new Pharmacy Bill. He moved as an amendment—

That considering the anomalous conditions under which the limited-liability companies carry on the business of chemists, this Association urges upon the Pharmaceutical Council the necessity of introducing an amended Pharmacy Bill either to the House of Lords or the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity before a test-case is taken.

This was seconded by Mr. J. Edwards, but the original resolution proved the attraction to the speakers, and Mr. R. Willson, taking up the thread where Mr. Betty broke it, suggested that they seek the co-operation of all the pharmaceutical associations of the country on the subject of Mr. Bustard's resolution. Why should they not fight the question of titles in the courts? he asked. ("Got no coin," interjected Mr. Hick.) But the Society has got it, said the speaker. ("Not for that," retorted Mr. Hick amid laughter.) Mr. Pentney said he would have liked to support both resolution and amendment, but he liked the former because it was the most definite. One of the aims of the Association was "the prompting of the Pharmaceutical Society to greater action." Mr. Hick was inclined to think they ought not to consider themselves better judges of the advisability of having a test-case tried than the Pharmaceutical Council.

Doubtless counsel's opinion had been obtained, and the Council should certainly know best. Thereupon Mr. Glyn-Jones created a mild sensation by deprecating the discussion of such a question as that embodied in Mr. Bustard's resolution in open meeting. It would make, perhaps, a very profitable subject for discussion in committee, but speaking for himself he did not feel justified in discussing the subject openly.

Mr. Bunker promptly said he considered things had been discussed *in camera* quite long enough, and it was about time the majority of chemists had a say. (Hear, hear.) He considered the resolution was an absolutely proper one for a meeting of chemists to discuss. Mr. Burton acidly suggested that it was seemly that Mr. Glyn-Jones should defend his colleagues on the Council, but what he complained of was that the Council had let twenty years elapse and nothing had been done in this matter of title. Mr. Glyn-Jones said he was the last man to object to criticism, but he considered an open discussion such as they had heard would by its publication do more harm than good. Mr. Truman saw no harm in the discussion, and Mr. Pentney good-humouredly twitted Mr. Glyn-Jones, to the delight of the meeting and the enjoyment of the victim. He suggested that the large majority at the last Council election was having a baneful effect, and hoped Mr. Glyn-Jones was not becoming "Square-ised." Then Mr. Pickering having supported the original motion, the Chairman first put the amendment, which was lost, and afterwards the resolution, which was carried.

ANOTHER MOTION

was then proposed by Mr. Pond—

That a deputation from this Society wait on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society with a requisition to convene a general meeting to consider the question of a test-case.

It was no use, he explained, urging the Society; that would not move them. They must take some definite action.

Mr. Campbell seconded this motion, but Mr. Glyn-Jones opposed it, stating that a demand to the Pharmaceutical Council to call a public meeting to discuss such a subject was not likely to be acceded to. He suggested that a deputation from the Association might be appointed to wait on the Council and discuss the matter privately. Mr. Bustard felt very puzzled over the proceedings. Had the trade at large not a right to know what was going on? he said. This brought up Mr. Hick, who asked if Mr. Bustard would publish an adverse decision. Mr. Bustard said he would, for if things went against them such a storm of public opinion would be raised on the side of the chemists that legislation for their benefit would surely ensue. The probability of public opinion being aroused was laughed to scorn by the majority of the meeting, and ultimately Mr. Pentney formally moved that a deputation from the General Purposes Committee of the Association be appointed to wait upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and discuss the resolution passed at that meeting. A lively two hours' talk was concluded with votes of thanks to the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary.

GERMAN ALCOHOL TRUST.—The British Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden in his annual report states that the alcohol trust has not as yet gained a firm foothold. Its success in raising the price of spirit has of course led to an increased production, which, in presence of the depression in trade and consumption, has become over production. Assisted by unusually large crops of potatoes which could only be turned to account by distillers, the stocks of spirit rapidly accumulated and prices have fallen. A bitter war prevails between the syndicate and the outside firms, whose existence it threatens. The champions of the trust maintain that, but for its agency, the large potato crops would have aggravated the misery of an untenable position, and that, by the increasing consumption of spirit as fuel for cooking purposes, a practically endless trade is being gradually opened to distillers. Moreover, they assert that the trust alone is in a position to regulate the price of alcohol, whether for exportation or for home consumption, in a rational manner. The chief dangers to the syndicate threaten it from within, and from the apparent dearth of capital to carry through such operations.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association.

IN connection with the movement to prevent "cutting" in prices a beginning is being made with proprietary medicines and preparations, and a petition, which is hy-and-hy to be submitted to the manufacturers of these proprietary articles, is now being extensively signed by members of the drug-trade in Glasgow. The petition is in the following terms:—

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND PREPARATIONS.

We, the members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association and Associated Dealers in Patent and Proprietary Medicines, humbly submit for your consideration the following grievances under which we labour, and we solicit your consideration and aid towards the removal of the same.

We have observed with increasing anxiety the reduction of profit and the ever present tendency to make patent and proprietary medicines of known value a source of attraction in general stores, largely for the purpose of securing enhanced profits on other goods, the market-value of which is not so well understood. This practice, which cannot be defended as being sound or equitable, is ever on the increase, and places the petitioners at a serious disadvantage, which is quite unwarranted and unjust.

The very limited turnover in the business of a chemist and druggist necessitates a larger return on cost-prices than is the case in most trades, in which the consumpt is greater or the value of the commodities much higher.

We, therefore, solicit your assistance in establishing fixed minimum wholesale and retail prices for such preparations as you manufacture, and in doing so we would suggest that such a course will be for our mutual benefit for the following reasons:—

It will remove the increasing tendency to substitution, which extreme cutting has fostered.

It will induce traders generally to take a greater interest in the pushing of such goods as bear a reasonable profit.

It will operate against the tendency to monopolies in the sale of such goods, which is increasing, and cannot be to the advantage of the manufacturer.

It will result in your goods being handled over a much larger area.

The Association's canvasser during the past three weeks has called upon all the chemists in business in Glasgow, including a great number of the doctors' shops in the city where registered chemists are employed, and 98 per cent. of the registered men have signed the petition in favour of a minimum profit of 20 per cent. on all proprietary articles. A further encouraging feature is found in the fact that, during these three weeks no fewer than 130 registered chemists have become members of the Association, and all those who have signed the petition have expressed their hearty approval of the action of the Executive.

In view of the success that has attended their effort, the Executive have decided to extend the scope of their operations. At their last meeting the committee resolved to approach a large number of the wholesale houses in Scotland and England, in order to secure their active co-operation by getting their various travelers while on their journeys to canvass the trade for signatures to the petition. Further, the Executive have communicated with all the chemists' trade-associations throughout the country, asking their co-operation in making the petition a national one, and up to the present replies have been received from twenty-five local Associations, offering the most cordial and practical support to the movement, and in numerous other cases the Secretaries have written promising to lay the matter before their Associations at the earliest possible moment. The circular sent to the Associations is in the following terms:—

An Association has recently been formed in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, having for its objects the following:—

The securing of fixed wholesale and retail prices of patent and proprietary medicines.

The prevention of extreme cutting.

The promotion of general trade interests, by the formation of central and district committees.

It is proposed to follow (as closely as our conditions will allow) the proposals enunciated by George J. Seabury, of New York.

We are desirous of securing the aid of your Association, and will

be pleased to learn that you can co-operate with us in securing such very necessary and desirable results.

The present deplorable condition of the drug trade in many towns calls for immediate remedy.

The tendency to extreme cutting being ever on the increase, with the result that the inability of the drug-trade to meet the competition of general dealers, fancy-goods warehousemen, and others who use patent and proprietary medicines of known value as a bait to secure trade in other goods which bear large profits, has resulted in the loss of many articles to the legitimate dealer.

We are most desirous to have this unfair condition of dealing remedied without delay, and have no doubt that by securing an almost unanimous support from the trade, with the aid of your and kindred associations, that the conditions precedent to cutting may be again secured, if not in full, certainly to a large extent.

We feel that a considerable effort will be necessary to secure unanimity, and to this end we will gladly supply you with forms of petition for signature, and co-operate with your Association on such lines as may seem mutually advantageous.

In the name and on behalf of the Executive Committee, who will esteem the favour of an early reply, I am, yours faithfully,

T. DUNLOP.

It is proposed that in the early part of the coming winter a conference of manufacturers of proprietary articles should be held either in London or Glasgow to receive deputations from the various Associations who have taken in hand the preparation of petitions on the lines of the Glasgow one, that these deputations should submit their respective petitions, state their grievances, and voice the feeling of widespread dissatisfaction that exists as to the present arrangements for handling proprietary goods, and ask the manufacturers to assist the petitioners in having their grievances removed.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 28, 1902.)

Device of shield and title of the firm; for food-substances. By Staple, Strong & Co., Staple Street, Long Lane, Borough, S.E. 244,091.

Picture of blackbird eating cherries; for food-substances. By W. Raby Hooper, Dalmeny House, 2 Monument Street, E.C. 244,581.

"LEMDASH"; for an ingredient in food. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95A Southwark Street, S.E. 245,279.

Device (essential particular) with words "CURA ET INDUSTRIA"; for mineral and aerated waters. By W. Walker & Sons, 52 Union Street, Aberdeen. 245,398.

Combination of devices (essential particular) with wording; for a hair-restorer. By Clutterbuck & Perry, 1 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. 244,516.

"PINESYL" (no claim for "Pine"); for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Buisson Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), 4 Jewry Street, E.C. 244,972.

"DUOGRAPH"; for copying-frames. By Thomas De la Rue & Co. (Limited), 110 Bunhill Row, E.C. 243,819.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 4, 1902.)

"SOPHOS"; for Brunswick black, Berlin black, &c. By W. Hill, 78 McAlpine Street, Glasgow. 245,913 and 245,914.

"CHAMELEON"; for a veterinary liniment. By C. F. Roberts, Boston, U.S.A., care of A. M. & W. Clark, 53 Chancery Lane, E.C. 245,450.

"OSTRILION BRAND"; for chemicals and mineral waters. By F. Lenders & Co., 29 Great St. Helens, E.C. 216,058 and 218,665.

"PERTUSSIN"; for pharmaceutical preparations. By Anna Taeschner, Berlin, care of Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 243,755.

"THERATOL"; for a mouth-wash. By the Therapeutic Drug Company, 48 Dorset Street, W. 245,020.

"PHANOECA"; for an ointment. By the Conora Company, 11 Placquet Road, East Dulwich, S.E. 245,292.

"WHIRLER"; for curative tablets. By the Marvel Company, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 246,011.

"NETTA"; for a camera. By Whyte, Ridsdale & Co., 73-5 Houndsditch E. 244,716.

"T. H. Arthur's CUREOPATHIC"; for curative electrical appliances. By T. H. Arthur, 51 Ystrad Road, Pentre. 244,532.

Designed label for "OLIVIA BRAND" olive oil. By Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin, 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 243,853.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

ANOTHER DEBATE ON MIDWIVES BILL.

On the third reading of the Midwives Bill in the House of Commons on Friday, June 13, there was another debate which chiefly turned on the amendment which was accepted the previous week, and constitutes it an offence for midwives to practise after January 1, 1910, without being certificated. An attempt was made to get a pledge from the Home Secretary that he would not seek to have the amendment deleted in the House of Lords. Mr. Ritchie, while expressing his own view which was against the change, said he would not take any further action in the matter, and the promoters announced that as the amendment was of the nature of a compromise they looked upon it as a thing not to be touched. The Bill has now been introduced in the House of Lords where it is under the charge of the Duke of Northumberland.

FOREIGN SPIRIT AND GLUCOSE DUTIES.

The House went into Committee on Ways and Means on Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that on and after June 17 the respective duties customs on imported spirits should be increased by one penny, when the grain duties were taken off the duty on foreign spirits was reduced by a penny, and now that the grain duty was reimposed it was only fair to home manufacturers, the Chancellor explained, that the duties on foreign spirits should be increased by the penny. The duty was re-imposed with the object of preventing the foreign obtaining an unfair advantage of the home manufacturer. The motion was agreed to, and also another to equalise the conditions between the home and foreign manufacturers by fixing the import duty of foreign solid glucose at 3s. 3d., and the liquid glucose at 2s. 6d.

IRELAND AND THE ANALYSIS OF POISONS.

Mr. Field has discovered another Irish grievance—namely, that there is no State analyst for Ireland, and that poisons, foods, and other commodities are sent across the Channel to Somerset House for analysis. He wants a "duly qualified professor" appointed to act for Ireland, and he has given notice of a question to the Chief Secretary.

THE SALE OF BUTTERINE.

Mr. Hanbury's Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts with respect to the sale of butterine provides that the clauses of those Acts relating to the sale of margarine shall apply to the sale of butterine with certain exceptions. These are that the section of the Act of 1899 which restricts the amount of butter-fat in margarine shall not apply to butterine, and that it shall be indicated on the label or wrapper that the butter has been adulterated or impoverished, a statement which is to be accompanied by another, showing the approximate increase of water which has been caused by the adulteration or impoverishment.

INVOICE-POSTAGE.

On Monday Mr. H. C. Richards asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, if his attention has been called to the complaint of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., 9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, that they have been surcharged on invoices enclosed in halfpenny wrappers, as an insufficiently stamped letter, because one item of description on the invoiced goods was marked with a cross, and such cross so added was treated in the manner of a communication, and not in accordance with the Treasury Warrant, while the words, "Lines marked X the goods are to follow, and will be procured as soon as possible, and sent with the next order unless customers instruct us to the contrary," are permitted to pass at the halfpenny rate; and, seeing that the words "To follow," on an invoice under the head of conveyance are surcharged, whilst the words "To follow by Sutton," or "To follow by Pickford," are permitted at the halfpenny rate, whether he will give directions to the postal authorities to discontinue the practice, which causes delay, of opening the postal-pockets of this firm in trans-

mission, especially when posted in their private letter-box?

Mr. Austen-Chamberlain replied:—

The Postmaster-General is aware of the circumstances of the case of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., and holds that the invoices referred to were correctly surcharged on a proper construction of the Treasury warrant. As regards the latter part of the question, it is necessary to examine packets passing through the post at the halfpenny rate of postage in order to check any infringement of the regulations, and the Postmaster-General sees no reason for exempting the firm in question from the operation of a regulation which applies to everyone else.

AMENDMENT OF PATENT LAWS.

Mr. Ritchie has told Colonel Denny that he has good hopes that the Bill for amending the patent laws will be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

Personalities.

THE new divisional secretary for Walthamstow is Mr. William Gray, chemist and druggist, of Orford Road.

MR. H. W. SELBY, chemist and druggist, has started in business at the Sussex Road Pharmacy, Haywards Heath.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, HON. M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, has been admitted as a member of Magdalen College, Oxford.

MR. CHARLES W. WHITE was a guest at the Royal Asiatic Society's dinner to the Indian princes at the Hôtel Métropole on Tuesday, June 17.

MR. GEO. J. SEABURY, of New York, called at our office this week to shake hands. He is staying at the Prince of Wales' Hotel, Kensington West. He looks well.

MR. ALEX. CAMERON, of the firm of Cameron and Hamilton, pharmacists, Cape Town, Salt River, and Observatory, arrived last week in the *Saxon*. He may be addressed care of this office.

DR. CHARLES FORSHAW, dentist, Bradford, has been commanded to convey the good wishes of the Queen to the inhabitants of St. Kilda, and to distribute from her Majesty photographs of the King and Queen in commemoration of the Coronation.

Oil of Turpentine.—Some recent work done in the laboratory of the Canadian Inland Revenue Department has resulted in the following definition of oil of turpentine. The definition must be regarded as provisional, and subject to correction and amplification. Oil of turpentine is a liquid, *colourless* in thin layers, and having a *yellow-red* tint, equivalent to about 1 unit of yellow and 0.1 unit of red (Lovibond scale) when viewed in a column 2 dm. long. *Clear*, but made decidedly opaque by shaking with 0.1 per cent. water, and giving an *opaque distillate* of one-tenth volume, which settles clear in a few hours. *Odour* peculiar and characteristic, quite distinct from that of gasoline, rosin oil, or acetone, and capable of disguising these odours to the extent of 10 per cent. admixture. *Density* between 0.860 and 0.880 (usually about 0.870), but samples which have been long exposed to air may have a higher density. The *first fraction* of one-tenth volume has a density between 0.856 and 0.870 (usually about 0.860). The *residual tenth* should not exceed 0.900. The *boiling-point* should lie between 151° and 158° C., and nine-tenths should distil below 180° C. The *fixed residue*, on evaporating over boiling water in a 4-inch hemispherical dish, should not exceed 2 per cent. The *viscosity*, at 20° C., should be nearly 1.230 (water=1.000)—McGill viscosimeter. *Flash-point* should be about 32° C. (Abel instrument). Should *dissolve* completely in an equal volume of glacial acetic acid, and the first fraction should similarly dissolve. A *saturated solution* of asphaltum should not be rendered translucent by dilution to ten volumes. (This test is best made by comparison with a sample of known purity.) The *optical activity* of the first fraction should increase in a + direction by oxidation. The *refractive index* at 20° C. should lie between 1.4667 and 1.4722. That of the first fraction should not exceed 1.4700. Moistened iodide-of-starch paper should become blue when suspended over turpentine exposed to air. *Free bromine* in solution should be decolorised. *Strong sulphuric acid* should polymerise and char the sample at a boiling temperature. A *rise of temperature* should result on mixing with sulphuric acid.

Chemical Society.

THE last meeting of the session was held on Wednesday afternoon, June 18, under the presidency of Professor Emerson Reynolds, who took the opportunity of announcing that the present system of holding alternate evening and afternoon meetings would be continued during next session. There was a very long list of papers, and the Chairman suggested that in order to get as many as possible read it would be necessary for each author to limit himself to about five minutes. Professor Meldola took the first place with a contribution by himself and Mr. J. V. Eyre on

THE DIAZOTISATION OF NITRO-COMPOUNDS,

in which he described the changes which occur in diazotising dinitro-para-arsidine, by which a nitro group in the meta position, to the amido group is eliminated in presence of hydrochloric acid, with the production of a chloro-derivative, whilst in presence of sulphuric or nitric acids the normal action only occurs. The second contribution was by Professor Tilden and Dr. Burrows on some

NEW DERIVATIVES OF PINENE AND OTHER TERPENES,

which was read by Dr. Tilden, who recalled the fact that it is now just twenty-seven years since he introduced the use of nitrosyl chloride as a reagent for obtaining well-crystallised derivatives of pinene. In spite of the great amount of investigation in this direction during that period, it has not yet been found possible to write a single formula for this hydrocarbon which satisfactorily accounts for all the observed facts, and this has led the Professor to again take up the subject. The authors have obtained by digesting pinene nitrosyl chloride with potassium cyanide a cyano derivative which shows some peculiar properties, and appears to be remarkably reactive, furnishing other crystalline derivatives with methyl iodides and sulphuric and nitric acids, all of which are being further investigated.

Dr. Donnan and Mr. Bassett then gave an account of some work on the

COLOUR-CHANGES OF COBALT AND OTHER METALLIC CHLORIDES.

The conversion of the ordinary red solution of cobalt chloride into a blue substance by desiccation is familiar to everyone, and several explanations have been suggested to account for this behaviour, such as dehydration—the anhydrous salt being supposed to be blue, whilst the hydrated salt is red—and the colour of the cobalt ion, but these all break down at some point. The authors find that cobalt chloride probably dissociates on heating into a complex cobalto-chlorine ion, which is blue, and a colourless chlorine ion, and this suggestion they find is in harmony with the fact that the addition of various metallic chlorides causes these colour-changes just as easily as the application of heat. This contribution was followed by one on some

NEW TYPES OF SUBSTITUTED NITROGEN CHLORIDES,

by Dr. Chattaway, who has succeeded in preparing bodies of this class containing three negative groups directly attached to the nitrogen atom. At this point the President again appealed for brevity on the part of authors, apparently in view of the next papers, which dealt with the preparation of pure chlorine and the combination of

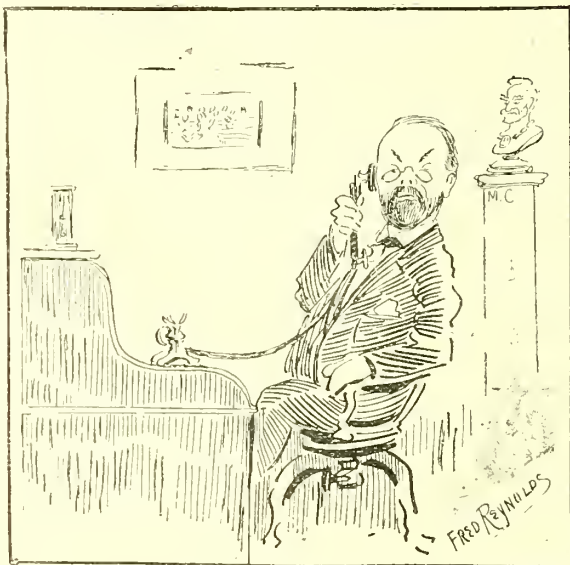
DRY HYDROGEN AND CHLORINE,

contributed by Messrs. Mellor and Russel, who find, as has already been observed by Baker and other investigators of the inhibiting action of complete desiccation, that thoroughly dried mixtures of pure hydrogen and chlorine are just as readily exploded by electric sparks as undried specimens, but do not combine so easily under the action of heat.

Two other papers dealing, one with the elasticity of vapours, and the second with the oxidation of dibenzylmesitylene, presented no features of general or pharmaceutical interest. Among those taken as read was one from the Pharmaceutical Society's Research Laboratory by Mr. Tickle and Professor Collie on some hydroxy-pyrone derivatives. In the course of the evening a ballot for the election of

Fellows was held, and the following gentlemen connected with pharmacy were elected:—Mr. S. V. O'Connor, Wexford; Mr. T. H. Moore, Clapham, S.W.; and Mr. J. L. Gaile, formerly demonstrator to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Things that happen—Sometimes.



The Trials of "3226 Gerrard."

"Are you there?" comes in virile peremptory tones,
Familiar and hard to forget.

"Why don't you tie up that loquacious G—n J—s?
He's the worst—bar myself—I have met."

"Are you there?" with a twang of melodious song,
And a playful suggestion of pout.

"Have you any young men who can play at ping-pong
In your school? If you have, let them out."

"Are you there?" comes a whisper, both oily and meek,
"I have done an unqualified job,
And I hear that you're goin' to 'ave me 'fore the Beak;
Can't this business be squared by a bob?"

"Are you there," with a brisk, up-to-date sort of ring,
And suggestion of smartness complete.

"I just wanted to ask if you had such a thing
As a good cure for hot, sweaty feet?"

"Are you there?" comes irascibly into his ear,
"Why don't your Society wake up?"

There's a man down the street sells carbolite like beer,
In a jug, or a can, or a cup."

[And so on *ad infinitum*.]

THE EARLY DAYS OF VACCINATION.—The recently published work by Miss Lillian C. Smythe on the Court of Versailles, entitled "The Guardian of Marie Antoinette," has aroused some interest here (writes our Paris correspondent), and a friend has drawn my attention to an amusing reference to vaccination contained in the book, which is also a specimen of the lengths to which fashion allowed itself to be carried. Louis XV. died of smallpox in 1774, and his heir submitted to inoculation in spite of the continued unpopularity of vaccination. Miss Smythe says:—

The great news at Court was that the King had decided to be inoculated for smallpox. This decision caused great results; for not only was his Majesty's example followed immediately by Monsieur and by the Comte d'Artois, but it gave rise to a new headgear—a matter of equal importance. Coiffure à l'inoculation had instant vogue. It included a serpent representing medicine, a club to indicate the blow it dealt disease, the rising sun that stood for Louis, and an olive-tree full of fruit, plainly telling the anticipated happy results. The "pouffes de circonstance" were considered very delicate tributes of sentiment; and one lady went to Court bearing on the two sides of her head discreet references to both the dead and the living Louis.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Duty-free Alcohol

will be a splendid thing, but I am inclined to think that pharmacy has got more out of the tincture drawback than it ever will from duty-free alcohol. The drawback has enormously developed colonial trade with Great Britain, and it is worth remembering that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST agitated this question for a long time before the London Chamber of Commerce approached it. The *C. & D.* supplied the arguments and the statistics—the powder and shot—and the Chamber, with Mr. Tyrer as bombardier, fired it off. I do not discredit what they did, but I must put in a word for the *C. & D.* Although duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes has been agreed to, it must not be forgotten that methylated spirit is duty free, and it will be only when that spirit, or any new form of denatured spirit, is proved to be unsuitable for important manufacturing processes, that the Inland Revenue authorities will allow pure spirit to become duty free. Mr. Haldane's speech pretty well covered the branches in which such spirit will be employed—namely, in making explosives and synthetic dyes. I am not sanguine about the manufacture of alkaloids and synthetic medicines making much headway in this country. The margin of advantage is too trifling to encourage that hope.

The Formula Printed

for tinct. quin. ammon. last week is useful just now when the question of the origin of that much-used preparation is being talked of in the Thames Police Court, and serves to bring to mind the "Annals of Pharmacy," which for three years kept such a merciless hail of criticism on the Pharmaceutical Society. The editors of the "Annals" were Wm. Dickinson and Wm. Bastick, two West-End chemists, and the pages of the early volumes of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* bear testimony to the fact that Jacob Bell was quite their equal in stinging retort.

The Trouble Arose

after the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1853, as to the admission of chemists who commenced business after the date of the charter and before the passing of the Act. By-laws were drafted to admit such chemists as applied before a certain date to membership of the Society without examination. Mr. Dickinson, who had been elected a member of Council in May, 1851, seconded the resolution at the general meeting called for the purpose of confirming or rejecting the by-laws. Afterwards, Mr. Dickinson repented having done so, and a strong antipathy to them was quickly developed. It is difficult at this distance to follow every move of the two combatants, but it ended in the question as to whether it was legal to place the name of any person on the register of members and pharmaceutical chemists, unless the examination specified in the Act had been passed.

The Legality of the Election

of about eight hundred members—a third of the members of the Society—was in question and Lord Palmerston approved of the by-laws for a year only, pending a settlement of the question in the law courts. The case dragged on for many months, but the Society won on all points. It was during this case that the pronunciation of "pharmaceutical" was settled in favour of a soft "c." The only occasion on which it was proposed, to expel

a member of the Pharmaceutical Council arose through the outspokenness of the "Annals." At a Council-meeting in December, 1853, a motion for the expulsion of Mr. Dickinson was brought forward, eleven voting for it and three against, whilst one member did not vote. The President (Mr. Deane) announced that Mr. Dickinson was expelled, and he withdrew. It was immediately discovered, however, that the three-fourths majority required for the expulsion of a member had not been reached, and a letter was sent to explain that Mr. Dickinson was still a member. He continued to be a councillor till the May meeting of the following year, when he did not seek re-election.

We Next Hear

of Mr. Dickinson in connection with the scrutineer scandal of 1870. Mr. Dickinson, as a scrutineer, falsified the returns of the number of votes at the Council election. Mr. Andrews (who died last month) was chairman of the scrutineers, and to him fell the unpleasant duty of impeaching Mr. Dickinson at the adjourned annual meeting. A firm of accountants was employed to recount the votes, and Mr. Dickinson resigned his membership of the Society. The explanation which he gave of his strange conduct was that the system of counting was rotten, and it is due to this scandal that the improved system now in vogue was adopted. I find I have not said anything about Mr. Bastick, who was a member of the Board of Examiners and a frequent contributor to the *Journal*. He was a more modest man than his co-editor, and although he resigned his position as examiner in 1854, owing to his connection with the "Annals," he continued to contribute papers on scientific subjects to the Society.

As You Were

is the state in which the Pharmaceutical Council stands so far as officers are concerned. Mr. Newsholme has done well as President in difficult circumstances, and were it not for the comparatively modern method which has concentrated most of the detail work of the Council into the President's hands, he would as a provincial President have done better. I have often heard it said that the man who becomes President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain must be content to give nearly two-thirds of his business time to the Society's work. I also understand that, saving the Vice-President and Treasurer, the other twenty members have little to do except to approve or otherwise of arrangements made. Thus the Council as a whole is not a working body in the fullest sense. There is no excuse for this now that the by-laws permit any member of the Council to be appointed as chairman of a committee. There are ten standing committees, which would provide sufficient devolution of work to employ the energies of all the members, yet leave the principal officers in touch with every department.

The Greater Committees

would remain in charge of the President and Vice-President, but I would give Mr. Cooper charge of that part of the Benevolent Fund which deals with grants, and Mr. Hills might take charge of annuitants and orphans, each having a sub-committee. I would make Mr. Carteighe convener of a School Sub-committee, Mr. Atkins of a Library and Museum Sub-committee, and Mr. Harrington would look after the House. Mr. Glyn-Jones would be convener of a sub-committee dealing with legal cases, and Mr. Wootton could be trusted to keep an eye on Parliament. Dr. Symes as convener of the Research Committee, Mr. Savory of the Evening-meetings Committee, Mr. Park of the Dispensers' Committee, Mr. Robinson of the *Journal* one, and Mr. Butt of Ground-rents, would exhaust the existing committees, and leave Messrs. Corder, Cross, Gifford, Harrison, Southall, Storrar, and Young without special duties to perform, but there is need of some members to look after such matters as local organisation and local secretaries, pharmaceutical education and educational institutions, examinations, and many other matters which the General Purposes Committee gathers together monthly. The conveners would be the jacks of their departments, and if the system worked as it should, in time each Councillor would become a specialist, and thus relieve us of the difficulty of finding a single man who are specialists in every department.

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Editorial Comments.

East African Poison-law.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., British Commissioner at Mombasa, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, has recently published in the official gazette regulations in regard to the sale of poisons and opium in the protectorates. Under the poisons regulations the following articles are scheduled as poisons:—

Arsenic and its preparations.	Cocculus (<i>sic</i>) indica.
Cyanides of potassium and all metallic poisons.	Datura.
Corrosive sublimate.	Ergot of rye.
Oxalic acid.	Henbane.
Tartar emetic.	Nux vomica.
Aconite.	Strychnine.
Belladonna.	Prussic acid.
Ca'abar-bean.	St. Ignatius bean.
Chloroform.	Cantharides.

No person may sell or keep open shop for selling—by wholesale, retailing, dispensing, or compounding—any of these without a licence from officers to be appointed by the Commissioner. The conditions as to labelling are the same as in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, but all the poisons are treated as if they were of the first part of the Home Schedule, each sale being entered in the poisons-book and signed for. Wholesalers are exempt from putting their names on the labels, and physicians or surgeons are exempt from entering in the poisons-book any medicines supplied to their patients, while the same exemption extends to "any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person authorised by the Commissioner to dispense medicines," provided the medicine is labelled with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients are entered in the prescription-book with the name of the person to whom the medicine is sold or delivered. These latter provisions appear not to extend to physicians or surgeons—a peculiarity which may be intentional or not. The wording of the clause is a modification of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, and if it was the draftsman's intention to permit medical practitioners not to label or enter poisonous medicines he has introduced a novelty into British pharmacy-law which should not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

The opium-regulations are for the purpose of preventing any unlicensed person growing, producing, manufacturing, selling (either wholesale or retail), exporting, importing, or transporting opium, poppyheads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating-drugs prepared from the poppy, also bhang, ganja, churus, and chandoo natron. The Commissioner is empowered to fix the number of licences to be issued in any district, and to sell the licences by public auction. He may also restrict the hours during which opium is sold, the amount to be sold, and otherwise regulate the traffic in opium and the intoxicating-drugs named. These regulations have been drawn up to meet the possible abuse of opium and Indian hemp by the numerous settlers from India who are now in British East Africa. We observe that they have been approved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, apparently without reference to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. It would be an advantage if expert opinion were obtained in all such cases.

American Perfumery.

WE have received a copy of the eighth report of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States—a goolly volume, extending to over 200 pages, and dealing with the meeting of the Association held in New York in February last. The Association is intended to conserve the interests of the members and associate-members, the latter class including those who supply perfumers with materials. Its Presidents have been Messrs. Bowles Colgate, Alfred G. Wright, Theo. Ricksecker, Henry Dalley, and James E. Davis—all well-known men in the United States, and for that matter out of it. Much of the volume deals with protection and reciprocity in such a straightforward manner that we are somewhat surprised that the Association have ventured to publish a verbatim report of the proceedings, for no better weapon could be put into the hands of American Free-traders than this volume, which is practically a declaration that, so far as American perfumery-manufacturers are concerned, their first object is to protect their business interests. Trade reciprocity with other countries should be trimmed to meet this principle also. At the same time the members have a whole-hearted belief in American perfumery, and are utterly opposed to the practice of putting it up in a manner to imitate foreign kinds, or even to use foreign names, and a resolution to that effect was discussed. They are also much concerned about perfumery formulæ being given to retailers by houses who supply perfume materials. The Report admirably demonstrates the advantage that such Associations are to manufacturers for they give an opportunity of discussing many little details of business and securing uniformity in carrying them out, although in some cases to the disadvantage of retailers. There are fifty-one active members of the Association and forty-five associate-members. It appears that Messrs. Colgate & Co., of New York, are the oldest firm of perfume manufacturers amongst them, their business having been established in 1806. Messrs. Bruen, Ritchey & Co., of the same city were established in 1834; Messrs. Lazell, Dalley & Co., in 1839, and Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co., of Chicago, in the same year, but the Michigan Drug Company, of Detroit, established in 1819, takes second rank to Messrs. Colgate. Mr. James E. Davis, General Manager of the last named, is the present President of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association. The Association estimates that at least a million dollars' worth of imported perfumes and toilet preparations are sold in the United States apart from those which they put on the market. This

estimate is based upon the imports of perfumery and toilet preparations which are shown as follows:

—	Alcoholic Perfumery	Preparations for Hair, Mouth, Skin, and Teeth	Total
	Value of Imports	Value of Imports	
1884	\$ 273,897	\$ 163,173	\$ 437,070
1890	257,464	118,139	275,603
1891	258,831	159,125	417,956
1892	267,331	176,324	443,655
1893	296,706	209,777	506,483
1894	233,281	170,709	403,990
		30,245	
1895	300,569	256,536	557,105
1896	337,065	263,881	600,946
1897	374,497	320,100	694,597
		10,373	
1898	16,565	124,010	413,219
	262,271		
1899	332,626	167,100	499,726
1900	339,967	175,676	515,643
1901	382,679	207,885	590,564

Up to 1893 the import duty on alcohol in perfumery was \$2 per gallon, and 50 per cent. ad. val. In 1893 the duty was changed to £0 cents per lb., and 45 per cent. ad. val. The duty on toilet preparations was 50 per cent. until 1895, when it was reduced to 40 per cent., where it remained until 1898, when it was raised again to 50. The internal duty on alcohol is so much less than the import duty on perfumes that an excellent margin of profit is left to the American makers.

Pharaonic Pharmacy.

PHARMACY in the land of Egypt seems to be in a bad way if we may rely upon the *Egyptian Gazette*, wherein a writer bewails the fact that the pristine renown of the Egyptian pharmacist has given place to the incomplete morality of a tradesman of questionable principles. Philosophy and pharmacology, which our Egyptian contemporary ascribes as attributes of ancestral pharmacists, are to-day represented in many cases by the study of the Appendix in the French Codex devoted to the exposure of frauds and substitutions. This branch of knowledge, it is unkindly suggested, is undertaken not with a view to preventing deceit, but really to teach it. The treatment and study of drugs are absolutely neglected by the pharmacists of Egypt, and the Government is urged to take public notice of illegalities with which it must be quite cognizant. Poisons of all kinds, "from belladonna to potassium cyanide," can be bought in Egypt without any trouble or reference to the existing law forbidding indiscriminate sale, and substitution and adulteration are everywhere rife. In the realm of substitution bromides are dispensed in place of iodides, "with a trace of iodine to pass the starch-test"; and tartaric acid for citric acid, without the least compunction. Wholesale, as well as retail, druggists adulterate borax with cheap carbonate of soda, and one intelligent Cairo druggist uses calcium sulphate. Quinine can be bought at some drug-shops at less than the wholesale market-price. The same barrel is often the source of "common spirit, rectified spirit, and 75 per cent. of ether." To prevent these abuses the *Gazette* writer suggests a few reforms. First and foremost pharmacies should be run under the personal supervision of the qualified owner. At present shops are owned by any—

one, the qualified chemist merely lending his name for a pecuniary consideration. To illustrate this, it is shown that a second-rate pharmacy is now on the market at Cairo, the price being 300*l.* for stock, goodwill, and signboard. The proprietor has already tried to sell out to a man who does not know the colour of rhubarb, and whose experience of drugs ends with his knowledge of the uses of castor oil and Epsom salts. The principle of "one man, one pharmacy" is also advocated, and the ownership of open pharmacies by doctors is deprecated, as well as the practice prevalent amongst medical men of taking a percentage on their prescriptions. The practice of prescribing such things as "Spanish Pharmacy Elixir" and "New York Pharmacy Prescription No. 1,083," with monetary reward in view, are condemned as disgraceful. Government restriction in the number of pharmacies is also advised, it being stated that in the Fagalla district of Cairo there are about one dozen drug-shops in one street. This, it is argued, tends to the lowering of the status of the profession by encouraging the sale of sweets, spirits, and groceries, and such heinous offences as prescribing and the drawing of teeth. The iniquity does not end there, for it is averred that assistants are quite incompetent; few pharmacies employ qualified men, which we are not surprised at when we learn that a married man of 40 is expected to manage a business for 3*l.* a month, and to work up to 11 o'clock at night for that, as we recently reported when the Cairo assistants met to discuss their grievances. The *Gazette* reformer urges the Government to introduce continental methods of inspecting and controlling pharmacies; but before anything like that is attempted some system of registration appears to us the first thing to be arranged.

ACCLIMATISING PLANTS.

The last report of the Cape of Good Hope Government botanist recalls the experiments made by Baron von Lulwig in 1840-1860 to acclimatise ornamental shrubs and trees at the Cape. Many of the trees introduced are still in evidence, and many of them have proved of benefit to the Colony. The *Nicotiana glauca*, Grah., is, however, quite a plague to the ostrich-farmer, and the South American, *Buenos Noches* (*Cestrum nocturnum*, Jacq.) has also an evil reputation. When hedges of the latter are lopped and cattle eat the cuttings a death or two generally follows, but whether the *cestrum* is distinctly poisonous, or by fermenting in the first stomach produces tympanitis, is not clearly known. The contributions made by the Baron to the Cape arboriculture include many useful and beautiful trees, such as the fast-growing shade-tree *Phytolacca* (*Pircunia*) *dioica*, L., and the *Jacaranda mimosaefolia*, Don. The latter is known popularly as the "blue acacia," but is not an acacia, and no acacias are blue. The jacaranda tree was nearly exterminated by the dorthesia (woolly bug of Australia), but the avenging vedalia came along and exterminated the pest. Jacaranda is again beginning to flourish, and flowered last year in the Municipal Garden. Mr. P. MacOwan devotes the greater part of his report to a scheme for supplying herbaria to such public schools and institutions as take a live interest in botany, and particulars of the work done in completing the classification of the Government herbarium.

PRESS PRESCRIBING.

The "medical advisers" to family papers are notoriously untrustworthy. The latest instance of dangerous advice brought to our notice is the following from a weekly:—

"W. A." might use suppositories containing 2 gr. of powdered camphor, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of the green extract of belladonna, and 15 gr. of theobroma. He might also take the ethereal tincture of lycopodium in 20-drop doses in water at bedtime. Tincture of bucco in similar doses, combined with an ounce or two of the infusion of

tritium repens, is a good remedy. Twenty-drop doses of the tincture of cimifuga in water twice a day after food will also do good. Two or three drops of the tincture of cantharides in water at bedtime may do good. A drachm and a half of the sulphate of zinc, and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of the extract of belladonna, made into a pill, taken at bedtime, may do good. Twenty-grain doses of the bromide of potassium twice a day is also a remedy. Five grains of the arseniate of iron, and 90 gr. of the aqueous extract, or ergot, made into thirty pills, is another remedy; but I do not expect that any remedy will continue its good effects very long, as he has already discovered. Still, some of these may cure him altogether.

For comprehensiveness this is hard to beat, but we question whether a pill containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of sulphate of zinc taken at bedtime would be conducive to "W. A.'s" comfort.

MEDICAL ACCOUNTS.

In a recent issue of the *Financial News*, Mr. J. P. Laurence, M.B., gave his reasons for considering the present system of medical finance unsatisfactory. That medical men are lax in sending out their accounts is well known. Mr. Laurence thinks they should be rendered, if not quarterly, half-yearly. The practice of sending out bills without details does not strike this gentleman as unreasonable. He argues that "if any man trust another so far as to put his life and the lives of his wife and children in his hands, he may surely trust him not to overcharge his account." It is this confiding spirit that has time after time led the human race to disaster, and to appeal to it shows a lamentable ignorance of business principles. The system of fees is governed by unwritten laws, and patients are divided for fee-purposes into three classes—those occupying houses rented (1) from 50*l.* to 100*l.*, (2) from 25*l.* to 50*l.*, (3) under 25*l.*, the fees being 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* for the last-named, and 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* in the first class, with an increase of half to twice these amounts for special or night visits. We agree with the writer that many hardships press on medical men, the large amount of bad debts incurred being well known, and medical men are often expected to wait for years before payment. Perhaps after an experience of certain phases of medical etiquette the public get to look on the profession as something altogether different from any other class of men who work for their living.

OPTICAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Educational Committee of the Optical Society was presented at the meeting on June 12. The committee was appointed to inquire into the system of optical education in operation at the Northampton Institute, to consider the feasibility of establishing classes in other centres, and to generally discuss the best methods of training opticians. The committee was formed last October, but the report is not much more than an endorsement of the scheme laid down by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson in a lecture before the Society of Arts on April 23 (*C. & D.*, April 23, page 659). The portion of the report not there suggested is that which defines opticians as (A) those who make and (B) those who sell optical instruments. The two classes are recognised as requiring different qualifications and training. The standard of preliminary education for Class A is put as the sixth standard of a Board-school, and for Class B as the Oxford and Cambridge Local examination. The after-instruction is divided into four grades. In the first and second grades A and B require similar teaching except that B is more advanced. Grades 3 and 4 for Class A concern the physical properties of materials and machine-methods, whilst for Class B there are type-instruments and specialised instruction in one branch. The course of education sketched out is to take at least four years, the lectures occupying two nights a week. Professor Thompson's suggestion of an optical institute is adopted, and it is proposed to appoint a deputation to wait on the Technical Education Board of the London County Council to urge the establishment of such a school or institute as soon as possible.

Notes on Commercial Essential Oils.

By EDWIN DOWZARD, F.C.S.

ANISE OIL.

THE B.P. directs that the sp. gr. be taken at 20° C. This constant in all the following cases was determined at 15.5° C. There is no difficulty in determining the sp. gr. at this temperature, as congelation does not take place readily until the oil is cooled considerably below the actual solidification-point.

The following figures were obtained in the examination of thirty samples of this oil:—

Sp. Gr. at 15.5° C.		Optical Rotation (100 m.m. tube)	
Number of Samples	Sp. Gr.	Number of Samples	Rotation
3	0.9810 to 0.9813	7	-1° 27' to -1°
5	0.9822 to 0.9835	9	-0° 50' to -0° 30'
8	0.9840 to 0.9845	5	-0° 16' to 0°
8	0.9850 to 0.9860	3	+0° 2' to +0° 6'
5	0.9863 to 0.9886	5	+0° 12' to +0° 21'
1	0.9895	1	+0° 40'
		21 samples vary between 0° and -1° 20'	
		9 samples vary between +0° 2' and +0° 40'	

All the authorities state that anise oil is levorotatory, but 30 per cent. of the oils examined were dextrorotatory (dextrorotation is looked upon as an indication of the presence of fennel oil). I do not think there is sufficient evidence to prove that the samples which gave the following figures were adulterated.

Number	Sp. Gr.	Rotation	Melting-point	Solubility in Alcohol
1	0.9810	+0° 2'	15.1° C.	2 vols. 90%
2	0.9860	+0° 4'	16.2° C.	2½ "
3	0.9870	+0° 14'	14.7° C.	3 "
4	0.9886	+0° 20'	17.0° C.	2 "
5	0.9895	+0° 22'	17.5° C.	2 "
6	0.9882	+0° 21'	17.0° C.	2 "
7	0.9845	+0° 24'	14.1° C.	2½ "
8	0.9860	+0° 21'	14.5° C.	3 "
9	0.9813	+0° 40'	13.0° C.	3 "

The last sample is the only one open to suspicion. All the oils I have examined since August, 1900, have been levorotatory.

Melting-point.

Number of Samples	Melting-point
2	13° to 13.5° C.
3	14.1° to 14.7° C.
5	15.1° to 16.2° C.
8	16.5° to 17.0° C.
6	17.5° to 18.0° C.
4	18.5° to 18.7° C.
2	19.1° to 19.2° C.

According to Parry ("The Chemistry of Essential Oils," page 244), the solidification-point or the melting-point should not be below 15° C. If Parry means that the solidification and melting points are identical, he is mistaken, because in the great majority of cases the melting-point is 2.5° C. higher than the solidification-point, in a few cases 2.4° C. and 2.7° C., and in still fewer 2° C. Solubility in 90-per-cent. alcohol varies from 1½ to 3 vols., usually about 2 to 2½ vols.

CLOVE OIL.

The sp. gr. limits given by the various authorities vary to some extent; they are as follows:—

British Pharmacopœia	...	Not below 1.050
Parry	...	1.048 to 1.065
Schimmel	...	1.045 to 1.070

The following results were obtained in the examination of

11 samples of clove oil, which were all known to be genuine:—

Number of Samples	Sp. Gr. 15.5° C.	Optical Rotation (100 m.m. tube)
1	1.0474	Number of Samples
3	1.048 to 1.0495	Rotation
5	1.050 to 1.052	10 -0° 44' to -0° 30
2	1.056 to 1.0574	1 -0° 24'

These results show that the minimum should be about 1.047.

Eugenol

was determined by the potassium-hydrate method (see C. & D., Vol. 57, No. 1,073), with the following results:—

Number of Samples	Eugenol
5	84 per cent. to 85 per cent.
4	86 per cent. to 87 per cent.
2	89 per cent. to 91 per cent.

CINNAMON OIL.

Eight samples were examined with the following results:—

Number of Samples	Sp. Gr. at 15.5° C.
5	1.0321 to 1.0324
2	1.035 to 1.0351
1	1.0386

The last sample is outside the B.P. limits (1.025 to 1.035). The following figures were obtained in its examination:—

Sp. gr....	...	...	1.0386
Rotation	...	...	-0° 14'
Cinnamaldehyde	...	...	84 per cent.
Eugenol	...	...	3 per cent.

This was a genuine oil free from added leaf oil. The above figures prove that a high sp. gr. is not necessarily an indication of adulteration. Schimmel & Co. state they have distilled an oil which had a sp. gr. of 1.038.

Optical Rotation (100 m.m. tube)

Number of Samples	Rotation
2	-0° 14' to -0° 4'
4	+0° 6' to +2° 10'
2	+2° 28' to +2° 30'

Parry states that the oil is optically inactive, or, at most levorotatory to the extent of -1°. The greater number of the samples I have examined were dextrorotatory. The following are the figures obtained in the examination of the sample having the highest dextro power:—

Sp. gr....	...	...	1.0327
Rotation	...	...	+2° 30'
Cinnamaldehyde	...	...	80 per cent.
Eugenol	...	...	9 per cent.

Cinnamaldehyde.

Number of samples	Cinnamaldehyde
3	68 per cent. to 77 per cent.
5	80 per cent. to 84 per cent.

Eugenol.

Number of samples	Eugenol
4	3 per cent. to 5 per cent.
2	6 per cent. to 8 per cent.
2	9 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Eight per cent. is usually stated as the maximum limit for eugenol, but as the sample containing 10 per cent. of eugenol also contained 77 per cent. of cinnamaldehyde, and had a sp. gr. of 1.0337, it could hardly be considered adulterated.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Belgian Academy of Medicine is making arrangements for the holding of a conference for the unification of the formulas of potent medicaments. The conference will meet at Brussels on September 15. The following nations have expressed their agreement with the proposal that all civilised countries should come to an understanding as to the establishment of a uniform standard of composition for heroic medicaments in international use:—Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, the United States, Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Servia, Bulgaria.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

A GLYCO-THYMOLINE CASE.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on June 13, before Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Sebastian, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said that in the case of the Kress & Owen Company & T. Christy & Co. v. Dodd (trading as Dodd's Drug-stores) he had to take an order by consent. The action was brought by the proprietors of a patent medicine called "Glyco-thymoline," and which was especially useful for a throat-wash and gargle. The defendant was a gentleman who kept a shop, in which he dealt in drugs. An unfortunate customer went to get some of the plaintiffs' preparation—

Mr. Justice Joyce: Why do you say "unfortunate"?

Mr. Sebastian: Because the result of taking what the defendant gave him was to burn his throat and make him very uncomfortable. It had been agreed to treat the motion as the trial of the action, that there should be a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant in the terms of the notice of motion, and an agreed sum paid for damages and costs.

Mr. Justice Joyce made an order in the terms agreed upon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

MR JUSTICE BUCKLEY, sitting for the disposal of company business, had before him on Tuesday, June 17, a petition by R. Bagster for the compulsory winding-up of the Photographic Association (Limited). Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., said this was a judgment-creditors' petition. The company was incorporated in 1889, and on May 26 the petitioner obtained judgment for 205*l.* and costs. The allegation was that the company was insolvent. His Lordship granted the petition. Later in the day, however, counsel who appeared for the petitioner applied to have the order rescinded, and to have the matter postponed for a fortnight, as there was a good prospect of the company making a satisfactory arrangement and paying all the creditors in full. His Lordship accordingly rescinded his former order and allowed the petition to stand out of the list for a fortnight.

Dentists Act.

THE CARDIFF CASE.

AT the Cardiff Police Court on June 13, before the Stipendiary (Mr. T. W. Lewis), Templar E. Malins, chemist and druggist, of Woodville Road, Cardiff, was summoned for having, on May 12, at his premises in Queen Street, not being a legally qualified medical practitioner, and not being registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, unlawfully used an addition implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry. Mr. D. W. Evans, instructed by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Dental Association, said the Stipendiary would recollect that this summons was adjourned by him a month ago, and he (Mr. Evans) had now to ask for a further adjournment, as defendant had not yet made up his mind what to do in the case in which he had been already convicted (see *C. & D.*, May 24, page 800).

The Stipendiary: I am told he is taking proceedings in the High Court.

Mr. Evans: We have heard nothing about them yet.

The Stipendiary said the case had better be adjourned for another month.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

NICOTINE INSECTICIDE.

BEFORE the County Magistrates at Kingston-on-Thames on June 12, Joseph Hutchinson, seed and artificial-manure merchant, appeared to answer three summonses—for selling a poisonous vegetable alkaloid known as nicotine without having his name and address on the bottle, for selling the poison to an unknown person, and for failing to make an entry of the sale in the poisons-book. Mr. Vaughan Williams, barrister, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the

Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. T. G. Dobbs, solicitor to "The Traders in Poisons or Poisonous Compounds for Technical and Trade Purposes Protection Association," appeared to defend.

Mr. Vaughan Williams, in opening the case, said the poison the defendant was charged with selling was contained in a compound known as "The X L All Vapouriser Fumigator," used for the destruction of insects in green-houses.

George Henry Steer deposed that, acting under instructions from the Pharmaceutical Society, he visited the defendants' premises at Cobham on May 5, and purchased a bottle of the fumigator. It was supplied to him by the defendant's brother, who did not know him, and the defendant's name and address were not on the bottle.

Harry Moon, clerk to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, deposed to receiving the bottle from the last witness and sending its contents to be analysed. There was a label on the bottle containing the following notice:—

Tobacco is generally considered to have somewhat poisonous properties, and the juice of tobacco which collects in the stem of a pipe is well known to be poisonous. This compound contains the concentrated nicotine of tobacco, and should be kept in a safe place and out of the reach of children.

By Mr. Dobbs: A special committee had been appointed by the Privy Council to inquire into the sale of poisons for purposes connected with agriculture.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., said the compound contained over 20 per cent. of nicotine—sufficient, in his opinion, to kill between five hundred and six hundred persons. In 2 oz. there were 186 gr.

Mr. Dobbs, in defence, urged that an article of this kind, which was sold for trade and technical purposes, had been held to be exempt from the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. If it were not so, the businesses of many tradesmen would be ruined, and it would be vesting a monopoly in poisons in the hands of chemists—a thing that the Legislature never contemplated.

The Magistrates considered the case proved, and fined the defendant 2*l.* on each of the three summonses, including costs. They consented to state a case.

AT the Leeds West Riding Court on June 17, C. E. West, manufacturer of horticultural sundries, Roundhay, was summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society (1) for not entering the sale of poison, (2) for selling poison in a bottle insufficiently labelled, and (3) for selling poison to a person unknown to him.

On April 23, Arthur Foulds, a representative of the Society, called at the defendant's premises, and asked for a preparation known as extract of nicotine. He was supplied with it in two bottles, which did not bear the name and address of the seller. The defendant said he had no knowledge of having sold extract of nicotine to the inspector, and if he did it was quite unintentional. He was the patentee of a fumigator, and only sold the nicotine in connection with it to his customers. The Bench fined defendant 20*s.* and costs in each case.

Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

THE WIDOW'S CLAUSE.

ON June 13, in the Southern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, before Mr. E. G. Swift, K.C., Mrs. Josephine Preston and Mrs. Margaret McDermott were summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for having, on February 11, 1902, kept open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, and compounding a medical prescription for F. W. Leslie, at 164 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, contrary to Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875.

Mr. R. Keating Clay (of Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors) represented the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. J. L. Scallan & Co., solicitors) appeared for defendants.

Mr. Clay said that the case was a rather peculiar one. Under Section 32 of the Act the representative of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist, who was actually in business and fully registered at the time of his death—which they admitted Mr. Bowers was—shall be entitled to carry on the business "so long as such business shall be conducted *bona*

fide by a duly qualified assistant, and a duly qualified assistant within the meaning of this section shall be a pharmaceutical chemist registered as such under this Act." The Pharmaceutical Society also admitted that the business had been carried on by a fully qualified chemist. In this case Mr. Scallan was good enough to let him look at the administration to the mother of the late Mrs. Bowers. She was the representative of the chemist, and she carried on the business for five years. Then she died, and administration *de bonis non* had been taken out by Mrs. Josephine Preston, a sister of the deceased. He (Mr. Clay) contended that it was never intended, under Section 32 of the Act, that the business should be carried on *ad infinitum*, but that the immediate representative of the pharmaceutical chemist should be allowed to carry it on *bona fide* for a term to give an opportunity of disposing of it.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C., said Mr. Clay admitted there was a qualified pharmacist employed during the time of the administration of the estate of Mr. Bowers, and even during the time of the administration *de bonis non*.

Mr. Clay: We don't know whether in the premises all the time; we know he was there.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C.: I can give it in evidence. I thought Mr. Clay admitted it.

Mr. Swifte: When did Bowers die?

Mr. O'Brien, K.C.: He died on June 29, 1895, intestate, and the grant of administration is to his mother and next of kin, Margaret Bowers, on September 10, 1895. Margaret Bowers died on January 22, 1902, and on April 1, 1902, a grant of administration *de bonis non* was made to Mrs. Josephine Preston (sister of deceased). In the original grant the amount of the assets were set down at 4,657/ 8s. 1d., and the amount of the assets declared to be unadministered under the new grant were 2,078/ 0s. 8d.

Mr. Swifte asked who the second defendant was.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C., said the original intestate died leaving his mother and four brothers and sisters. One of these sisters was Mrs. Margaret McDermott, and the other Mrs. Josephine Preston. They were the two parties prosecuted. When the Pharmaceutical Society originally came to the conclusion to make this a test case, they wrote asking the names of those who were carrying on the business, and in error they were informed that these two ladies were carrying it on as the executrices of their deceased mother, whereas, as a matter of fact, they were only carrying it on as administrators *de bonis non*. They had agreed that the grant should relate back, so as to cover the date in the summons on February 11. The intention of the legislature must be considered in the matter. The object of the statute was not so much to assist any particular trade or corporation, but to protect the public against the dangers to which they were exposed through unqualified persons compounding medicines, and especially poisons. The case of the English Pharmaceutical Society against the London Provincial Supply Association—the House of Lords case—decided that while a corporation is not a person within the meaning of the Act, it could carry on the business of pharmacy so long as there is a properly qualified pharmacist on the premises. The Legislature, therefore, thought the public were fully protected when a properly qualified pharmacist was employed, and that was the case in this instance.

Mr. Swifte: Were there properly qualified pharmacists acting all through in this since the death of Mr. Bowers, or perhaps it was the same pharmacist all the time?

Mr. O'Brien, K.C.: It might not be the same person, but all were properly qualified. The remarks of the Lord Chancellor in the case referred to showed that a number of persons could carry on the business, and derive the profits of it, provided a duly qualified pharmacist was employed. Referring then to Section 32 of the Irish Act he (Mr. O'Brien) contended that "executor" there must be taken to include executor *de bonis non*. There were quite a large number of country towns where there was only one fully-qualified pharmacist. Extracting a grant of administration might occupy a very considerable period of time, and it would be a very curious thing if, on the death of the pharmacist, and pending the extraction of the grant, the establishment should be closed. Or take another case. Supposing the grant was duly extracted, they could not tell how short it might be in operation. The administrator might die on the day he got the grant, and it would be a very extraordi-

nary thing, from the point of view of the public, if the place were to be shut up pending the extraction of the new grant. The literal text of the section supported his (counsel's) contention that the executors could carry on the business so long as they employed a properly qualified assistant.

Mr. Clay contended that Section 32 only dealt with the immediate representative of the deceased chemist. Mr. Bowers died in June, 1895, and it was not to be supposed that the section meant that an executor of any kind could carry it on *ad infinitum*. The mother of the deceased chemist—Mrs. Bowers, who was the immediate representative—carried it on for five years, and the Society did not interfere with her; and they dealt with the case now for the protection of the public solely, and not for the purpose of harassing any person.

Mr. Swifte: You could not have proceeded against the mother, so that you need not take any credit for that.

Mr. Clay: We say that Section 32 only refers to the immediate representative of the registered chemist, and that it does not cover a family carrying on the business *ad infinitum*.

Mr. O'Brien said he admitted the facts—the sale to Leslie and everything.

Mr. Clay said there were two defendants, but the one decision would do.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C.: We will take a decision in the case against Mrs. Preston.

Mr. Swifte: Very well. I will consider the matter, and will let you have notice of when I will give judgment.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SALICYLIC ACID IN WINE.

AT Chorley on June 10 Hunters (Limited), the Wigan and District Equitable Co-operative Society, and Messrs. O. & G. Rushton were each summoned for selling wines containing salicylic acid. In the case of Hunters (Limited) a sample of "Kovah" was said to contain 6 gr. of the acid per pint, which Mr. W. C. Williams, B.Sc., one of the county analysts, said was not necessary as a preservative. Mr. W. Thompson, consulting chemist to Messrs. Sutcliffe & Bingham, makers of "Kovah," gave an entirely opposite opinion; and Drs. McAllister and T. Bradshaw both stated that there was nothing injurious in the wine. A fine of 5*l.* and costs was imposed, however. In the second case, raisin-wine containing 8½ gr. of acid per pint was sold, and in the other orange-fruit wine with the same percentage of acid. The Co-operative Society was fined 1*l.* and costs, and Messrs. Rushton 5*l.* and costs.

Factory and Workshops Act.

AT Brighton (Sussex) on June 13, Messrs. Davis & Co., trading at 131 Sussex Street, Brighton, as the Sussex Drug Company, were fined 5*s.* and costs for failing to send to the Chief Inspector of Factories a correct return specifying the number of persons employed in their factory during 1901.

County Court Cases.

A CYANIDE EXPERIMENT.

IN the Westminster County Court, on June 12, Mr. C. H. Cribb, F.I.C., public analyst, brought an action against Mr. Spaul, a finance agent, to recover five guineas for making certain experiments. Plaintiff's solicitor said a Mr. Bolton was the inventor of a process to manufacture cyanide, and attended at the plaintiff's with Mr. Spaul. It was agreed that plaintiff should make an experiment in connection with this process. He made the experiment, but there was nothing more than a trace of cyanide as a result. The solicitor for the defence said Mr. Spaul was helping Mr. Bolton to bring out the invention. Mr. Bolton had made successful experiments himself, but Mr. Spaul said they wanted a central place in London where a demonstration could be given and where about a ½ lb. could be made before witnesses. There was a great deal of delay, and when Mr. Bolton saw the apparatus plaintiff had prepared he said at once that it would not be of any use. They went elsewhere, and had the demonstration satisfactorily performed. Mr. Bolton, who

said he was a practical chemist, stated that he told plaintiff he should want $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the chemical produced, and plaintiff agreed to do it. A fee of five guineas was to be paid for "the necessary experiment," and that, he contended, was for the production of the amount mentioned. Plaintiff's experiment was not successful and at another laboratory it was, and the charge was 2*l.* Plaintiff's apparatus was inadequate. He (witness) had many successful experiments himself, but had not a suitable laboratory to make a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in the presence of visitors. The process was not a failure, except when plaintiff tried it. Mr. Spaull, in his evidence, said after the failure of the first experiment plaintiff made an offer to try again for nothing, and this plaintiff, in answer to the Judge, stated to be correct. He wanted the thing to succeed, if possible, and he had got everything then for the experiment and another one would not have been much trouble or expense. Judge Woodfall said it was not agreed by the plaintiff that he would make a success of the experiment. He had done what he agreed to do—make the necessary experiment—therefore he had carried out his contract and must be paid. He accepted plaintiff's statement as to the second experiment that he was willing to do, and found for him, with costs.

AN ANNUITY.

At Camelfield County Court on June 12, Mr. Edward James Hurdon, chemist and banker, was sued by Mary Tink for an annuity declaration of 30*l.*, with arrears up to March 25, 1902, and the usual costs, under a will made by Mrs. Hawke, of Camelford. After hearing counsel, the Judge made a declaration that 30*l.* be paid annually, and gave judgment for 42*l.* 10*s.* arrears, with costs.

LORRY v. BIKE.

At the Manchester County Court on June 16, Mr. George Hibbert Westmacott, chemist and druggist, Manchester, obtained judgment for 15*l.* damages against Messrs. Thompson, McKay & Co., carriers, for injuries to himself and the ruin of his bicycle. A lorry belonging to the defendants turned a corner too sharply, and ran into Mr. Westmacott while riding his bicycle. Judge Parry said it was a too common custom for drivers to turn corners and come into busy thoroughfares without making a proper detour. Mr. Westmacott had narrowly escaped with his life.

ENCROACHING.

At Holbeach County Court on June 14, Sir Sherston Baker heard an action brought against Mr. Chas. Wass, chemist, from whom 30*l.* was claimed for wrongful encroachment on a piece of land in High Street, Holbeach. Mr. Wass bought some land, upon which he had erected premises, and it was alleged that there had been an encroachment of 13 inches or 14 inches upon the adjoining land. The Judge, after viewing the land and premises, came to the conclusion that there had been an encroachment, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 20*l.* and costs.

PEREMPTORY DISMISSAL.

At the Bloomsbury County Court on Wednesday, June 18, before Judge Bacon, Mr. Frederick Cripps Squire, a chemist's manager, of 41 Foulden Road, Stoke Newington, sued Henry Squire [Mr. C. C. Reece], chemist, 46 Newman Street, W., for 3*l.* 10*s.*, for a week's wages, house rent, and gas, in lieu of notice. Mr. Ray, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant conducted his own case.

The plaintiff stated that he was engaged as manager of the defendant's branch business at 107 High Street, Camden Town, at a salary of 2*l.* 10*s.* a week, with house rent and gas. As usual on Saturday, December 23, he made up the cash, after making payments, as he kept the books, and there was a balance of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which was placed in a desk. On Monday morning it was discovered that the desk had been opened, and 2*l.* abstracted, only a balance of 12*s.* 6*d.* being left. Soon after the discovery Mr. Kingston, defendant's collector, called to audit the books, and he told him what had happened. Witness had not taken the money. Mr. Kingston sent defendant a message, in consequence of which he came up to the shop in a towering rage, called them "a — lot of thieves," and told them to clear out at once. There was a written agreement for a week's notice

on either side, which agreement was in the possession of the defendant.

Judge Bacon (to defendant): Do you want to cross-examine him?

Defendant: Well, rather. (Laughter.)

Judge Bacon: Then do so at once.

Defendant: Who had you in the house at the time—Christmas time?

Plaintiff: What do you mean?

Defendant: Did not you tell me you had friends there, and that somebody must have taken the money? I had six or seven hundred pounds' worth of stock in the house, and I let you live in the house, but never authorised your friends to do so.

Plaintiff: The money was short, and I did not know who had taken it.

Defendant: Did not I tell you I must have straight men in my shops? I have seven shops, your Honour. I have taken 20*l.*, 21*l.*, and 22*l.* in a day in that shop, and that Saturday they only took 10*l.*

Plaintiff: Well, what sort of weather was it? Was it not wet?

Judge Bacon: All that may be a very good reason for changing your staff, but nothing I have yet heard justifies you in sending plaintiff away without notice.

Defendant: He was short in the money.

Judge Bacon: That might be a good reason for getting rid of him with proper notice, but unless you can prove that he took it, that he stole it—

Defendant: Well, I put him there in charge of the shop; the money was short. I can surely carry this further?

Judge Bacon: You could prosecute him if you think it advisable to run the risk.

Defendant: Yes, for I must get the money back before I pay it.

Judge Bacon: Do not talk rubbish, man. I am not here to advise you what course to adopt; all I tell you is, you were not justified in sending your manager away on mere suspicion that he might be the man who robbed you. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Defendant still continuing to expostulate, His Honour said, sternly: Go away, sir. Call the next case.

CHEMIST'S DEBTS.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, June 17 the case of Ashton v. Lyon came on for hearing before Judge Woodfall, plaintiff applying for the committal of the defendant, a chemist, living at Brighton, for non-payment of a judgment-debt in respect of goods supplied in the way of trade. The defendant said he had suffered with very bad health for some time past, and in consequence had been obliged to give up his business. The Judge made an order of 5*s.* a month.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM LAWSON LOTEN, Mytongate, Hull, Chemist and Druggist.—The adjourned public examination of this debtor was taken at the Hull Bankruptcy Court on June 16. The Official Receiver (Mr. A. S. Maples) questioned the debtor as to a written statement made by himself at the Bankruptcy Offices to the effect that he had paid several old debts amounting to about 40*l.* or 50*l.*, most of which were owing before his bankruptcy. Debtor denied having made any such payments, and excused himself by saying he was very ill when he made that statement. The examination was again adjourned, in order that the debtor might lodge certain vouchers with the Official Receiver.

Re LAURA VERRALL CROSSLEY (trading as Blanche Leigh) 126 Oxford Street, W., and Paris, Soap and Perfume Manufacturer and Vendor.—The creditors under this failure met on June 17, by adjournment, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. L. A. Hough, sen. (Official Receiver). No accounts have yet been lodged, but proofs to the amount of 8,306*l.* have been tendered by creditors, whilst the assets are roughly valued at 2,000*l.* No offer being submitted, Mr. J. F. Salaman, chartered accountant, Bucklersbury, E.C., was appointed as trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by a committee of inspection. The public examination of the debtor is appointed for July 9.

Re CHARLES HENRY WALKER, 54 Shaw Street, Liverpool, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the Liverpool County Court, on June 12. It was elicited from the debtor that he began business, in 1878, at Great Crosby, and in 1881 opened a second shop at Blundellsands. He closed the Great Crosby shop in 1884, but continued at Blundellsands up to 1894, when he closed the business, having paid all his debts. Owing to ill-health he was not in employment until 1896, when for three months he represented as traveller the British Electrozone Corporation. He afterwards sold goods for the Stockton Heath Forge Company, such as spades and pickaxes. For some time in 1897 he acted as dispenser to the Hayden Syndicate for the Cure of Intemperance, and from October 1898 to January 1901 he was weight-taking at the Liverpool docks, and afterwards for some two months was engaged as dispenser at the Liverpool dispensaries. He took the Shaw Street shop in 1901 and attributed his insolvency to insufficient capital, and to the fact that the wholesale houses would not give him credit. This he was unable to understand, because up to that time he had paid his bills, but he subsequently discovered that the wholesale houses did not regard the shop as a promising one. Several executions were put in by creditors, some of whom he paid out. The liabilities are stated at 350*l.* and the assets 3*l.* Debtor was allowed to pass his examination.

According to the accounts now filed under this failure the liabilities to unsecured creditors amount to 349*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; to partly-secured creditors, 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, less estimated value of security, 3*l.*, which leaves 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to rank; total, 350*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; and assets consisting of stock-in-trade (cost 30*l.*), 20*l.*; trade fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., 30*l.*; together 50*l.*, from which 46*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has to be deducted for preferential claims, leaving net assets, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and disclosing a deficiency of 347*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Davis J., Dewrance, J., and Paul, J. H., chemical manufacturers, Charlton, Kent, under the style of the Albion Chemical Company, as far as regards J. Davis.

Miller, J., and Jamieson, A., general medical practitioners, South Lambeth Road, S.W., under the style of Miller & Jamieson.

Noble, C. J., and Powell, M. P., dental surgeons, Cornwell Gardens, South Kensington, under the style of Noble & Powell.

Sarjeant, A., and Gillies, H. W., fruit-essence manufacturers, High Street, Watford, under the style of the Wembley Fruit-essence Company.

Smith, F. J., Howell, C., and Moore, G. L., photographic-camera manufacturers, Birmingham, under the style of the Midland Camera Company, as far as regards Frank J. Smith.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Hall, Joseph, Ashton-under-Lyne, veterinary surgeon.

New Companies & Company News.

DERMA FEATURAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire patents and rights, to turn the same to account, and to carry on a business not particularly described. Table "A" mainly applies. The first directors are H. P. Wendt, R. E. Fivey, and H. J. Morgan.

RIDER & STANISLANS (LIMITED).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of photographers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, general printers, stationers, paper-makers, chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic and scientific materials and appliances, &c. No initial public issue.

MORRIS & BOLTON (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of printing-ink and varnish manufacturers carried on at 17 Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C., and at Eclipse Pudding Mill Lane, Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, E. Registered office, 17 Tooks Court, Furnival Street, Holborn.

WALTER TOMLINSON & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 1,007*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of mineral-water manufacturers carried on by W. Tomlinson and T. A. Tomlinson at Woodrojd Works, West Bowling, Bradford, and to carry on

the same and the business of manufacturers of other beverages. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification of ordinary directors, 100*l.* shares or debentures.

MANN'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (3,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Edward Manwaring and W. H. Butcher, at 45 Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E., and 31 High Street, Clapham, S.W., as "Maun's Drug Stores," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of optical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: Mrs. A. Butler, 45 Rye Lane, Peckham; Mrs. M. A. Dodman, 2 Banyard Road, Bermondsey; Miss M. A. Dodman, 2 Banyard Road, Bermondsey; Miss A. Manwaring, 4 Garnies Street, Peckham; Ernest Manwaring, 4 Garries Street, Peckham, gentleman; W. H. Butcher, 45 Rye Lane, Peckham, chemist; and Edward Manwaring, Elm Lodge, College Road, Dulwich, S.E., pickle-manufacturer. No initial public issue. The first directors are Edward Manwaring, Ernest Manwaring, W. H. Butcher, and P. Manwaring. Qualification, 100*l.*

ENGLISH MANUFACTURING CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement (the parties to which are not named) and to carry on the business of soap, glycerin, oil, tallow, and chemical manufacturers, candle makers and merchants, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: A. John, 12 Wigmore Street, London, chemist; H. M. Poole, 43 New Oxford Street, London, chemist; A. S. Lloyd, 1 Churton Street, Westminster, chemist; A. A. Beale, M.B., 4 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.; H. Hollinghurst, 1 Park Road, East Twickenham, chemical-merchant; F. Henderson, Mountain Auckland Hill, near Norwood, leather-merchant; and F. C. B. Carter, 2 Poplar Grove, West Kensington Park, W., chemist. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

KELPION (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Norgrove Buildings, 59a Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., and 10 Wrestlers' Court, E.C., as the "Kelpion Company," to adopt an agreement with J. W. Collins and S. Lambert, and to manufacture and deal in a stainless, non-irritating, iodine-ointment, known as "Kelpion," and other medicinal preparations, chemicals, drugs, foods, &c. The first subscribers are: J. W. Collins, Kelva, Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., manufacturing chemist; H. T. McNeale, 6 Pall Mall, S.W., gentleman; S. Lambert, 59a Bishopsgate Street, E.C., chartered accountant; A. A. Brown, 5 Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W., clerk; W. Turk, 11 Suffolk Road, South Norwood, S.E., clerk; H. Webster, 9 Wellesley Grove, Croydon, cashier; and A. Forbes, 23 Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E., clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. W. Collins, S. Lambert, and H. T. McNeale. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration 50*l.* per annum and 25 per cent. of the profits remaining after payment of the preference dividend and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, divisible.

A. S. ANDREWS & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital 10,030*l.*, in 8,000 10-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 1*l.* each, 2,015 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each and 300 "B" shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To take over the business of surgical-instrument manufacturers carried on at the Factory, Higham Hill Road, Walthamstow, as "A. S. Andrews & Sons," to carry on the same, and to adopt an agreement with A. S. Andrews. The first subscribers are: R. D. Cooper, Addisou Lodge, 26 The Drive, Walthamstow, Congregational minister; H. du P. Andrews, 22 Church Hill, Walthamstow, surgical-appliance maker; W. Andrews, Webb Lodge, Walthamstow, truss-maker; T. Cormack, 1 Pasquiere Road, Walthamstow, surgical truss-spring maker; H. A. Dutton, 157 Wood Street, Walthamstow, leather-cutter; J. A. Bowly, 8 St. Phillip Street, New North Road, Islington, N., surgical-spring maker; and G. F. Gibbons, 70 Norfolk Road, Dalston, leather-cutter. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. S. Andrews (managing director), Mrs. M. Andrews, H. du P. Andrews, and R. D. Cooper. Qualification, 200*l.* shares or stock or 100 "B" shares.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the half-year ending March 31 last.

KODAK (LIMITED).—The directors announce that a payment of 1*s.* per share will be made on July 1 in respect of ordinary shares and of 1½ per cent. in respect of preference shares. The payment on the ordinary shares is the equivalent of the ordinary interim dividend of 2½ per cent. together

with a bonus of 2½ per cent. The payment on the preference shares is the equivalent of the usual interim quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

VIROL (LIMITED).—The second annual meeting of shareholders of this company was held on June 12, when the Chairman (Mr. B. S. Straus) said the sales for the last year showed an increase of 31 per cent. over those of the preceding twelve months. The increase in the latter part of the year was considerably greater, the sales from January to May of the present year being more than 80 per cent. above those for the corresponding period last year. Virol had been thoroughly tested by the medical profession, and a striking testimony to the intrinsic value of the preparation was the fact that it was already used in over 200 leading hospitals and public institutions. The Royal Antarctic Expedition had also ordered a large supply of Virol for the *Discovery*. The directors recommended that the total net profit, 4 12½ 8s. 6d., should be carried forward to the next accounts. In reply to a shareholder the Chairman said he thought it right that shareholders should have the first opportunity of subscribing for any new capital that was issued. The report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, June 14, page 932) were unanimously adopted.

A. J. WHITE (LIMITED).—The fifth annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held on June 17 at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. There was a numerous attendance. The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, the chairman of the company, who presided, moved the adoption of the report and accounts (an abstract which was given in last week's issue, page 932). He said not only had the business progressed favourably in this country during the past year but in the United States also, where they had the right man in the right place to manage the concern. Their plant and machinery were being kept up to date. The directors proposed to pay 5 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares, and carry forward 11,065½ 16s. 2½. to next year's account. Mr. A. S. Apgar seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, and approval of the dividend. Some discussion followed, several shareholders maintaining that an extra 1 per cent. should be added to the dividend recommended. Eventually, however, the directors' proposal was carried and the report and accounts, with the 5 per cent. dividend, approved of.

Business Changes.

BAMBROUGH'S DRUG STORES is about to be opened at 207 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.

MESSRS. PRICE, HICKMAN & CO. have removed from 17 Mincing Lane to 4 Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE Volcanic Asbestos Company has removed from 203 Great College Street, N.W., to 6 Mitre Street, E.C.

MR. A. H. BELL has purchased the well-known business of Mr. W. Wilcockson, in London Road, Osmaston, Derby.

BOOTS (LIMITED) have opened new branches at Briggate and King Edward Street, Leeds, and at 622 Romford Road, Manor Park, E.

MR. F. H. MOORE, chemist and druggist, having secured an extension of lease, is reconstructing and enlarging his premises at 28 High Street, Notting Hill, W.

HOLLOWAY'S DRUG COMPANY is opening a new business at 41 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., under the personal supervision of Mr. E. A. Holloway, chemist and druggist.

In consequence of the disposal of the premises, Mr. Jonathan Stephens, chemist and druggist, has removed from 114 Fore Street, Devonport, to Station Road, Keyham.

MR. EDWARD P. BLAMEY, chemist and druggist, formerly proprietor of Messrs. Row & Co.'s dispensing establishment in Fore Street, Devonport, has purchased a business at Fowey, Cornwall.

MR. F. A. DAVIS, Bristol district representative of Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co. (Limited), Clerkenwell, is now to cover the Birmingham district, which Mr. W. S. Statham, who is retiring, has travelled for twenty-five years.

MR. E. WHALEY, chemist and druggist, of 24 Market Place, Kingston-on-Thames, has relinquished business, and has disposed of his prescription and recipe books to Messrs. E. C. Tamplin & Son, of Elen Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

THE chemist's business at 12 Arundel Street, Landport, Portsmouth, which since the death of the late Mr. Wm. W. Hayles has been carried on by his widow, has now changed hands, and will be conducted under the style of Francis & Co.

MR. FRED E. JOHNSON, M.P.S., F.C.S., of the late firm Messrs. Allison, Johnson & Foster, Hall, has commenced business on his own account at 11 and 12 Blanket Row, Hull, as a manufacturer's agent, consulting chemist, assessor and valuer.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

IN view of the Conference, a brave turn-out of ladies took place along with the members of this Association at the annual meeting, held in Dundee on Wednesday, June 18. The afternoon was fine, and augured well for the meeting in August. Apologies from Miss Russell (Newport), from Mr. A. B. Anderson, and others were read. Thereafter the President (Mr. Kermath, St. Andrews) intimated that the time had now come for him to resign, and he asked those present to appoint new office-bearers for the next session.

MR. A. B. Anderson (who was unfortunately absent through indisposition) was elected President; Mr. Park (Broughty Ferry), Vice-President; and Mr. Wm. Cummings, Hon. Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Jas. Russell, the retiring office-bearers were cordially thanked for their services.

It was intimated that a balance of 5½ 19s. 2½ remained in the Secretary's hands. Members were also invited to send in suggestions for the Bell and Hill's Fund present of books to the local Association.

A copy of the Conference-programme, prepared by the Local Committee, was then placed in the hands of all present for consideration, and principally with a view to appointing a committee of ladies to make suitable arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the lady visitors. Mr. Jno. Gray proposed that Mrs. A. B. Anderson be appointed president of this committee. Along with her husband, she had had many opportunities of attending such entertainments, as they had been conducted during past years. This was seconded, and agreed to. Mr. Jas. Russell undertook to act as Hon. Secretary to the Ladies' Committee.

MR. Chas. Kerr, as President of the Local Committee, then read correspondence which he had had with Professors Steggall, Geddes, Marshall, and Walker, of the University College, all of whom heartily offered their assistance in various ways to promote the success of the meetings.

MR. Ford (Kirkmuir) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kermath for presiding.

The ladies present were Mrs. Jno. Anderson, Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Miss Ferrier, Mrs. Jno. Gray, Mrs. J. M. Hardie, Mrs. C. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mrs. J. W. Russell, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Nasmith (Arbroath), Mrs. Park, Miss Park (Broughty Ferry), Mrs. J. H. Thomson (Lochee), and Miss Kermath (St. Andrews). They conferred for a short time after the meeting to arrange some preliminary business.

A POTASH DINNER.—A wonderful dinner was given at the Hotel Bristol, Berlin, on Wednesday, June 4, to celebrate the coming to terms of the American Virginia Chemical Company and the German potash monopoly magnates. A special *menu de l'oece*, with the American Eagle grasping the Stars and Stripes, in gold and colours, on the top, and below a miniature photograph of the Kaiser as centre of the outspread German Eagle, was given to each guest as a souvenir. The inside of the menu was worthy of the luxurious outside, the compact of peace between the two powerful combinations being sealed with the best of fare and rare wines. The diners were Herr Ribbert, Mr. White, Herr Albrecht, Herr Weichinger, Herr Vogel, Herr Gressner, Mr. Morgan, Herr Biemann, Mr. Spilsbury, Mr. Cremshaw, Herr Paul Ribbert, and Herr Engelhardt.

Jacob Bell Scholarship Examination.

THE following papers were set at the examination held on June 17. The time allowed for the first four papers was three hours (11 A.M. to 2 P.M.), and for the chemistry, pharmacy, and botany papers two hours (3 to 5 P.M.):—

LATIN.

1. Translate into English—

Primus se Danaum magna comitante caterva
Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis;
"Festinate viri; nam quae tam sera moratur
Segnitias? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis
Dixit, et extemplo, neque enim responsa dabantur
Fida satis, sensit medius delapsus in hostis.
Obstupuit retroque pedem cum voce repressit
Inprovisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attolentem iras et caerulea colla tumentem:
Haut secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
Inruimus densis et circumfundimur armis,
Ignarosque loci passim et formidinis captos
Sternimus; adspirat primo fortuna labori.

2. Parse fully—

Vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis.

3. Translate into English—

(a) Nonnulli excolatum pingue frigidâ aqua eluunt, et manibus, non secus atque ceratum mulieres, confricant; ita enim candidius redditur. Alii, postquam lanas lavarunt, coquunt cum aqua in lebeo levi igne, et supernatans pingue tollentes, aqua eluunt, excolatumque in fictilem patellam, quæ calidam aquam continet, lineo panno operiunt et soli exponunt.

(b) Misce, fiant pilule duodecim, quarum capiat æger binas horâ somni, quando opus sit.

4. Translate into Latin—

(a) In this time of danger they resolved to get together, as quickly as possible both ships and men.

(b) The safety of the soldiers, he said, and the honour of their country, were in their own hands; defeated, they had no hope, and no retreat; conquerors, the glory of victory and the spoils of England lay before them. Of victory there could be no doubt.

ENGLISH.

1. Parse fully—

"What seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on."

2. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects:—

- The "good old times" compared with the present.
- The present relations between Great Britain and her colonies.
- Compulsory military service.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Buying spirit at 5s. a gallon, I dilute it with water to such an extent that, selling it at 4s. 6d. a gallon, I gain 20 per cent. How much water have I added to each gallon of spirit?

2. Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{99}{100}$ of $\frac{50}{451}$ of .0409 of 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. to the decimal of 2½ tons.

3. A person bought equal weights of sugar at 1fr. 45c. per kilog., and of coffee at 2fr. 70c. per kilog., paying 83fr. for the whole. Find, approximately, how many English pounds of each he bought.

FRENCH OR GERMAN.

FRENCH.

1. Translate into English—

Il y a des capitales qui ne sont que de gros villages; il en est d'autres qui sont des labyrinthes; mais aucune ne semble, comme Paris, avoir été créée et mise au monde pour être le vrai théâtre de la pensée et des passions. Tout grand qu'il est, il n'a rien d'accablant par son étendue; il est harmonieux dans toutes ses parties, agréable à parcourir, commode sans uniformité, riche en points de vue de toute sorte et propre à tous les états de l'âme, admirablement adapté, enfin, à la race ingénieuse, sensible et légère qui l'habite. On parle souvent de l'attachement du montagnard pour sa maison, du paysan pour sa chaumière; mais qu'est-ce que tout cela à côté de l'invincible chaîne qui attache à

Paris les plus malheureux de ses enfants? J'entends par là ceux qui y sont nés ou qui sont venus l'habiter de bonne heure; en un mot, ceux auxquels chacune de ses rues, chacun de ses pavés disent quelque chose.

2. Translate into French—

A proper consideration of the value of time will inspire habits of punctuality. "Punctuality," said Louis XIV., "is the politeness of kings." It is also the duty of gentlemen, and the necessity of men of business. Nothing begets confidence in a man sooner than the practice of this virtue: and nothing shakes confidence sooner than the want of it. He who holds to his appointment and does not keep you waiting for him, shows that he has regard for your time as well as for his own.

GERMAN.

1. Translate into English—

Es war einmal ein König, der sehr krank war. Er hatte drei Söhne, die gingen hinunter in den Garten und weinten; da hegegete ihnen ein alter Mann, der sie nach ihrem Kummer fragte. Sie erzählten ihm, ihr Vater wäre so krank, dass er wohl sterben würde. Da sprach der Alte: "Ich weiss noch ein Mittel, das ist das Wasser des Lebens; wenn er davon trinkt, so wird er wieder gesund; es ist aber schwer zu finden." Da sagte der älteste Sohn: "Ich will es schon finden," ging zum kranken Könige und bat ihn, er möchte ihm erlauben auszuziehen, um das Wasser des Lebens zu suchen, das ihn allein heilen könnte. "Nein," sprach der König, "die Gefahr dabei ist zu gross; lieber will ich sterben."

2. Translate into German—

The father and child seated themselves on the hill, and saw below the gay and numerous vessels that glided over the river. "There," said Adam, quietly, pointing to the lofty roofs—"there seems to rise power; and yonder (glancing towards the river) seems to flow genius! A century or so hence, the walls shall vanish, but the river shall roll on. Man makes the castle and founds the power—God forms the river, and creates the genius."

CHEMISTRY.

1. State what is meant by the term atomic weight and name the experimental data necessary for its determination.

2. What are the reactions that may occur between the following pairs of substances?—

- Iodine and sulphur dioxide.
- Arsenious oxide and hydrogen sulphide.
- Mercury and nitric acid.
- Potassium ferrocyanide and sulphuric acid.
- Phosphorus and calcium hydroxide.

Indicate the conditions that will give the most definite products or complete reaction in each of the above cases.

PHARMACY.

1. In applying the process of evaporation to preparations that bear a tendency to injure, how may the injury be minimised?

2. Write a short note on the pharmacy of the following articles illustrative of their chief properties:—

- Gum acacia.
- Scammony.
- Mercuric chloride.
- Liquid extract of male fern.
- Podophyllum resin.

BOTANY.

1. (a) Describe three types of root and account for their different morphological characters. (b) What are root hairs?

2. State what you know of latex, and give instances of its occurrence.

Recent Will.

DOWLING.—Letters of administration to the personal estate of the late Mr. Robert Dowling, the younger, chemist and druggist, of 13 Eldon Street, Reading (formerly of 14 King's Road, Reading), who died on February 18, have been granted to his father, Mr. Robert Dowling, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Reading, by whom the gross estate is valued at 153l. 3s. 8d.

GILL.—The will of Mr. James Payne Gill, of 10 Silent Street, Ipswich, formerly manager to Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich, who died on February 7, has been proved at the High Court of Justice by his widow, Mrs. Ellen Mary Gill, sole executrix. The gross estate is valued at 837l. 8s. 6d. and the net personalty 505l. 10s. 7d.

MUMFORD.—The late Mr. George Selby Mumford, of the firm of Messrs. G. S. Mumford & Sons, spice and seed merchants, &c., Newcastle Granary and Mills, Farringdon Road, E.C., has left a gross estate of 64,362l. 3s.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

"Honour to whom Honour."

SIR,—In your last issue you were so good as to devote a paragraph of the leading article on "Duty-free Spirit" to a history of Mr. Haldane's clause, moved in the House of Commons. You say that I coached Mr. Haldane. Strictly speaking, I did not, having had no communication with him. But I did suggest to Dr. Silberrad—the chemist to the Explosives Committee, of which Mr. Haldane is a member—who consulted me some months ago, the desirability of learning what had been already done by the Excise authorities, to what extent the concessions made had facilitated business, and whether further concessions were needed. I gave the names of several gentlemen who had assisted the Excise in arriving at a workable scheme, such as Mr. David Howard, Mr. Chas. Umney, Mr. E. A. Webb, Mr. B. E. R. Newlands, and others. Dr. Silberrad interviewed or corresponded with them and drew up a report, the principal heads of which he consulted me upon. In my opinion there were omissions, which I attempted to supply, with the result that his report was rearranged, if not rewritten. His committee wisely assented to its publication—unofficially. In the result, the report was presented in a summarised form as a paper before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, reported in your issue of June 7, and which will appear in the Society's *Journal* of June 30. Thus was it that Mr. Haldane was coached, and through his committee and motion in the House a concession has been granted which may have very far-reaching results. On perusing the remarks of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., on ethers, chloroform, chloral, &c., I see the friendly promptings of Mr. A. Gordon Salamon also.

Some correspondents are elated by the hope of "free" alcohol for medicine. They will be disappointed. Others expect unrestricted use for scientific purposes. They too will be left in expectancy. Some imagine the industries in which ethyl and methyl alcohols are employed will be at once revived or a "boom" result. They also will not have their faith rewarded. The Government is blamed in some quarters for not granting concessions years ago. It is germane to the present position to inquire, Were they asked for? Was any way pointed out by which fears as to fraud could be overcome and the revenue safeguarded? I think no really serious determined attempt was made, at least by responsible parties.

It may naturally be thought that the good intentions and promises of those desirous of utilising concessions should be of value; but the authorities dealing with and responsible for so great a revenue must be cautious and conservative. Nevertheless the official attitude has softened. It no longer utters a *non possumus*, but is willing, if not anxious, to hear and learn. The history and development of the drawback of exported tinctures, essences, and perfumes proves how much can be conceded without laying serious burdens on manufacturers. In this case it must always be remembered that the makers first paid duty on the spirit used, hence the revenue was already conserved. It should be borne in mind that long before these concessions were given generally, some twelve or fourteen years ago, to any who took out the licence, similar ones as regards rebate of duty had been made to exporters by the Customs and to certain wholesale druggists. I believe the late Mr. Peter Squire, of Oxford Street, obtained the first concession as regards tinctures, and used it to his advantage.

The wording of the clause accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is clear as to the scope of the concession. It is for art or manufactures, but the conditions are to be

governed by the Excise authorities. In my opinion, the onus of proof is upon the user, and rightly; but I feel sure that recent experience of the temper of the authorities justifies the conviction that they will be reasonable, and that the conditions imposed will not be so onerous, as some fear, as to throttle any new or revived industry. Let it be remembered that full and precise regulations and experience of their working are at the disposal of the authorities, in the existing laws and regulations both of Germany and France. In 1895, by the courtesy of Messrs. Domier and Mr. H. Lorenz, I was enabled to procure copies, and, having translated them, referred to them in my address as President of the Society of Chemical Industry. These regulations were placed by me, as Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the disposal of the members and of the authorities, and I have just been asked to place further copies at the disposal of the latter. It should be remembered that the new or revived industries under regulated concessions will scarcely affect the existing revenues, since, as Mr. W. F. Reid, Chairman-elect of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, pointed out, the spirit required by these industries would in the main be additional to the existing demand, and therefore scarcely a source of danger to existing revenue from one point of view.

As to ether, chloroform, &c., which can be made of excellent quality from methylated spirit, but which, as Mr. D. Howard pointed out, are obviously more costly, *per se*, than when made from undenatured spirit, it is clear that there cannot be a dual permission for the use of methylated and pure spirits for the manufacture of the same products in the same place. Nor can there be any discrimination on exportation between one and the other. It should not be forgotten that abroad the use of alcohol, undenatured in some form or other, is very jealously guarded, and even in pharmacy is surrounded by restrictions which English pharmacists would scarcely endure. The hopes lie with the greater industries, and although it may be, as some fear, that German manufacturers will go to the last extreme in protecting their industries by ridiculously cutting—if not losing—prices here and abroad, yet in course of time this will work its own cure. In the meantime it behoves our technologists to be alive to the opening doors for research, and the still unlimited range of practical work, remembering that this new move is largely a case of supply, demand, and guarded facility. I do not for a moment believe that the facilities will be so guarded as seriously to hamper the enterprising and the honest. A correspondent thinks that the demand of the Government for undenatured alcohol for explosives made by itself and for reasons of State is at the bottom of this change, and that when it has got the concessions it wants other industries may be met with regulations so stringent as to kill them. I do not think so. Is it not obvious that the Government could supply itself alone on any conditions?

One correspondent refers to the need of reform in our patent laws, in the direction of compulsory licences to work patents taken out in this country by foreigners. The Chambers of Commerce, led by Manchester, have done good work in this direction, and by no individual more than by Mr. Levinstein, the President of the Society of Chemical Industry, who has made this reform his own, and whose coming presidential address in Liverpool may be looked for with interest in July. The President of the Board of Trade has conceded the principle contended for, and publicly promised to insert provisions meeting the compulsory granting of licences, either in the proposed Bill itself or an amending one. At any rate the "field is white unto the harvest," and with reasonable demands, enterprise, and skill, I have great hope of the realisations in considerable degree of the "enthusiasms" of my later years, for which I have striven and diplomatized with little or no advantage to myself. The Society of Chemical Industry recognising that this question is mainly a technological one, has fittingly appointed a committee to co-operate with any existing bodies, or proceed as may seem best for securing the full advantage of the concession. The committee is representative, and includes the President (Mr. Levinstein, a colourist), the Treasurer (Mr. Hall, a soapmaker), Mr. Howard (alkaloids, &c.), Mr. Reid (explosives, &c.), Mr. A. G. Green (organic colourist), Mr. A. Gordon Salamon (synthetic

perfumes, &c.), and Dr. W. S. Squire (spirit distillation, &c.), with power to add to their number.

Yours faithfully,

Stratford, E., June 17.

THOMAS TYRER.

P.S.—This committee has already met and decided to place its knowledge and experience at the disposal of the authorities. *A prepus* of the new duty of 1*l.* a gallon on imported spirit it is singular that the German Government has only just removed the bonnty on exported spirit. *Verb sap.*

Chemist Malins' Case.

SIR,—As a would-be subscriber to the previous fund initiated to obtain a High Court decision on a test-case, I regret to say that I do not feel disposed to subscribe to the Cardiff appeal. I have received the enclosed printed letter from Mr. Malins, also a report of the trial, and his pamphlet advertisement which was challenged by the prosecution. I do not admire the style of Mr. Malins' letter, and the sympathy I had previously felt greatly evaporated after seeing the pamphlet with photograph on. Surely it is too aggressive to open professional consulting-rooms entirely apart from one's chemist's business. Many of my fellow-chemists must find it impossible to disregard the important ethical considerations involved, and as the legal aspect of this case appears to centre upon a particularly fine point of law, I would suggest that we should wait for a better one.

Faithfully yours,

Kingston-on-Thames, June 17.

WM. E. CLARKE.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We are obliged to Mr. Clarke for the printed letter which has been sent out by Mr. Malins, and which we had not seen or heard of before. Mr. Malins in a concluding paragraph asks those to whom he addressed the printed letter to let the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST know what they are willing to subscribe. This should not have been said without our authority. We have given the hospitality of our columns freely for this matter, but we wish to make it clear that our responsibility is confined to intimating these subscriptions, and, if need be, receiving the money.]

	£	s.	d.
S. Richardson, Middlesbrough ...	...	1	0 0
A. Oglesby, Barnsley...	...	5	5 0
F. W. Doubleday, Dorking ...	...	2	2 0
W. G. Burge, Fernhead Road, W....	...	as in	1893
H. W. G. Morris, Thame ...	...	1	1 0
F. C. Wardale, East Ham ...	...	0	10 6
W. F. E. (247/33) ...	...	1	1 0
J. G. (256/26) ...	...	1	1 0
J. H. Weston, Runcorn ...	...	1	1 0
A. B. Jenson, Birmingham ...	...	1	1 0
J. O. Stringer, Kingston-on-Thames	...	1	1 0
A. Cousins, Buckfastleigh ...	...	1	1 0
A. R. Briggs, Horbury ...	...	1	1 0
A. Badham, Birmingham ...	...	as in	1896
F. W. Bradley, Wisbech ...	5 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i>	or 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Macdonald's (Limited), Manchester	...	5	5 0
H. Garthwaite, Grimshy ...	...	2	2 0
W. Payne, Hetchin ...	...	2	2 0
Loyalist (257/29) ...	...	0	10 6
R. Woollatt, Taunton ...	...	0	5 0

Since the foregoing was put in type Mr. Malins has written to us respecting his circular, but does not send a copy. He informs us that an offer was made to him to withdraw the second case on condition that he would not appeal in the first one. This he declined.

Garlic as a Remedy in Consumption.

SIR,—An article appeared in *The Medical Press and Circular* for June 4, 1902, entitled "The Successful Treatment of Tuberculosis and Lupus by Garlic," by Dr. W. C. Minchin, medical officer of Kells and of the Fever Hospitals. Dr. Minchin has used the juice of garlic for several years with great success in cases of incipient, moderately advanced, and in certain very advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and declares that he has had so much success with it, that he has come to look upon few cases of consumption as hopeless. The remedy is so simple and applicable to rich and poor alike, either at home or in the hospital-wards, that I am anxious to make use of it in my own practice. But there is one almost insuperable objection to its use in general practice—its abominable

odour. I once suggested to a young society beauty that as a remedy for insomnia she should eat a large Spanish onion every night. She protested that rather than eat onions she would never sleep again. Another lady to whom I recommended garlic for phthisis, said she preferred phthisis. But cannot our clever up-to-date pharmacists manage to give the active principle or principles of the onion tribe in a tasteless form and correct the malodorous sulphides and oxide of allyl so that their vile emanations when swallowed do not make us offensive to ourselves and associates? Perhaps some of your readers may be able to overcome this difficulty. I am Sir,

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD BERDOE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Ed.

London, June 13.

The Sovereign Water-bath.

SIR,—I do not know whether Messrs. Barclay & Son are introducing this bath as a novelty—if so, it is an ancient one, as you have a figure in your 1893 DIARY, page 483, very similar in construction. I took the tip from your illustration, and utilised two old essence-of-lemon coppers, and fitted one inside the other, allowing about 2 inches space between for water, fitted a tap through outer to the inner one, and slanted the bottom of interior towards the tap so as to drain all off. By this means I have filled grosses of bottles and 1*l.* and 2*l.* tins of vaseline. It is a most useful article, as you can leave it on dispensing-counter with light (Bunsen burner) underneath, whilst you are attending to customers. A few dozens of bottles can be filled in a short time, and, if carefully watched, without any waste. Your DIARY for that year was, to my mind, one of the most practical ever issued, and should be glad if your next year's was on similar lines. I gleaned many hints that amply repaid me for outlay. It is astonishing what useful bits of apparatus can be made out of free packages, such as vaseline-tins, with the aid of a handy tinsmith, a few pence, and a little native ingenuity. Yours truly,

Elland, June 14.

GEO. HODSON.

Dispensing Notes.

Cocaine Precipitate.

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you can tell me how the following ought to be dispensed:—

Sodii bicarb. ...	...	...	...	5 <i>ss.</i>
Sodii chlorid. ...	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Cocain. hydrochl. ...	...	...	...	5 <i>ss.</i> gr. vj.
Aq. rosæ ad ...	...	...	...	3iv.

Ft. lotio. To be used as a spray for the throat.

I could not get a clear solution by mixing them together, but by dissolving the NaHCO₃ and NaCl together, and the cocaine in a separate portion, and pouring the cocaine solution gradually into the first solution I got a clear mixture. After standing a few hours, however, a precipitate was formed. Do you think the bicarb. ought to be omitted?

Yours truly,

H. B. H. (242/45)

[Cocaine hydrate is formed in the solution, but if the prescriber would consent to the omission of the sodium bicarbonate the difficulty would be got over.]

Ung. Potassii Iodidi.

SIR,—Will you kindly explain to me, through the medium of the *C. & D.*, the cause of failure in the following? I recently prepared a quantity of ung. pot. iod. Immediately the solution of pot. iod. and pot. carb. came into contact with the lard the iodine of the pot. iod. was liberated, discolouring the whole. The B.P. directions were minutely carried out. As a rule, as in this case, we use pure lard, instead of the benzoated lard.

I may, however, mention that the lard was taken from the bottom of the shop-jar, and may have been somewhat rancid.

Yours, &c.,

POT. IOD. (243/33)

[We have recently made experiments on this ointment when combined with a mercuric salt, and hope to give the results in an early issue. Meanwhile we shall be glad to hear from any reader who has ideas on the subject.—EDITOR.]

A Camphor Mixture.

SIR,—While being deeply grateful to "S. D. D." (179/53) for the method he gives us to be employed with perfect success in compounding the camphor mixture in your issue of April 5 last, which came to hand by last mail, I cannot resist the temptation to call "S. D. D.'s" attention to a small error which he inadvertently allowed to creep in in his explanation. As it will be seen, the mixture in question is intended to be a $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. one. But according to "S. D. D.'s" mode of procedure we will have a mixture $\frac{3}{4}$ iij $\frac{5}{8}$ iiss. when done, for he makes no allowance for the sp. camphor. and vin. colchici.

Yours truly,
Mayaro, Trinidad, B.W.I., B. F. M. (234/30)
May 6.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

232/30. *Vindex*—No special outfit is required for South Africa. Clothes that are worn here do out there, if they include a light flannel suit and appropriate summer underclothing. Winter nights are very cold there.

230/51. *Vet.*—Black Antimony does not produce sterility in mares. "Hyams" in calves may probably mean "heaves." See "Veterinary Counter-practice."

236/12. *Unqualified*.—We have not had room for your letter, but we hope that this will not prevent you writing again when the occasion arises. It is advisable, in replying to a correspondent who signs his own name, to do the same.

227/35. *Veritas*—We cannot account for your statement, as the sample of hair which you send is dyed a nice brown, presumably with the hair-dye. If the hair has been washed before application of the dye, there is sufficient alkali left on it to counteract the acidity of the pyrogallol solution; but in any case the hair may be brushed afterwards with a hair-brush upon which a few drops of ammonia solution have been sprinkled.

248/70. *E. O. R.*—(1) There is no book published dealing solely with the adulteration of drugs. There are good paragraphs in Greenish's "Materia Medica," and in "Pharmacopodia." (2) We have the matter under consideration.

254/4. *Alpha*—You can rely upon the firms who advertise mechanical dentistry for chemists in the *DIARY*.

230/36. *E. M. A.*—(1) Quinol Developer—The average proportion of ingredients per oz. of this developer is quinol 3 gr., sodium sulphite 15 gr., potassium hydrate 4 gr., or potassium carbonate 30 gr. From this you will see your formula is weak in accelerator and too strong in quinol. (2) The non-labile labels are duly noted.

250/9. *In Vino Veritas*—Prepared chalk is about the best powder for use in cleaning syphon-tops. If the chalk is moistened with ammonia it is improved in detergent properties. A little crocus may be added with advantage.

233/21. *Verax*.—Combined Toning and Fixing-bath ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 439).—The directions for this are: "First wash the prints till the water is free from milkiness, then immerse in the bath for not less than ten minutes, till they acquire the proper tone. Afterwards wash for two hours by changing the water every quarter of an hour."

243/43. *Memo*.—The method of making cyclostyle-ink is more or less a trade secret. There is no book on the subject.

248/55. *L. M. & Co*—Manganese Borate is a well-known siccative. It is used for the preparation of linseed-oil varnish as follows: One part of manganese borate is mixed and afterwards heated with 5 parts of linseed oil to 200–220° C., and this quantity added to 500 parts of hot linseed oil.

249/3. *S. H.*—Sheep-dip Trouble.—The difficulty in not getting a good emulsion with the soft-soap and arsenic dip is no doubt due to the use of hard water. Try making up the solution with rainwater.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

- 253/17. First hand sellers of Calais sand.
- 254/55. Maker of a non-alcoholic coca-wine.
- 232/36. Maker of india-rubber stoppers for bottles.
- 256/5. Address of "The Coffee Cigarette Company."
- 258/27. Makers of Droitwich powder, a remedy for rheumatism.
- 255/44. Who supplies rice starch, "Monkey Brand"? It comes from Holland.
- 252/72. Makers of "Granitine" developing-dishes and half-plate hand-cameras.

Trade Notes.

BILLON'S OVO-LECITHIN DEPOT, 16 Water Lane, E.C., have published in pamphlet form a useful summary of researches on, and the uses of, ovo-lecithin. Any *C. & D.* subscriber can obtain a copy on application to the depot.

THE DOOMO FLY-CAGE in rational colours is Messrs. Jno. H. Smith & Co.'s latest idea. Any chemist who sends 1s. 9d. to them at Newark-on-Trent will get three dozen of this typical and catching penny line sent to them, post paid.

ADRENALINE SOLUTION is now being extensively prescribed in this country for stopping theorrhage of all kinds. The same applies to France, and Dr. Robin has contributed a lengthy article on it to the *New York Herald*. Adrenaline is manufactured by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.

A LONDON DEPOT.—Messrs. Tanbridge & Wright, of Reading, have opened a London depot at 12 Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, E.C., where a stock of their specialities, including the well-known "Fly Cemetery," Mackenzie's "Catarrh Cure," "Viko" and Cole's Ointment, will be kept.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, is publishing little cards, showing in colours the designs of the crowns to be worn by the King and Queen at the Coronation, with the words of the National Anthem on the back. Any chemists who would like a few of the cards to distribute to their customers can get a supply by writing to the head office at St. Helens.

GLYCO-THYMOLINE—It will be observed from an announcement which appears in the advertisement section of this issue that glyco-thymoline is the name of a preparation made by the Kress & Owen Company, for whom Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., are the agents. An injunction which Mr. Justice Joyce has granted to restrain the imitation of the article should especially be noted.

TABLOID HYDRARG. SUCCINIMID.—Messrs. Barroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., have brought out a tabloid hypodermic hydrargyri succinimidum, each tablet containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the salt. Succinimide of mercury has been before the medical profession for some years as a remedy for syphilis, and its use has lately been revived by Horowitz of Vienna. The injection is said to be comparatively painless, and not followed by abscesses.

A CORONATION SHAMPOO is quite in the orders of the day, and to Messrs. J. Pigott & Son, 33 Marlborough Street, Cork, is due the credit of supplying the requisite preparation in an attractive form and under the title "Pigott's Coronation Dry Shampoo." It makes a good shampoo with an abundant lather, although it is free from ammonia, potash, quillaia, and soap. Lady Emma Bernard says, "It is a delightfully cooling and refreshing hair-wash," and we notice that Dr. MacNaughton Jones orders it. It is also a profitable line for chemists' retail.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : June 19.

THE business-tone remains much as previously reported, although there has been a perceptible increase in deliveries of some of the chief articles of produce from the warehouses, such as aloes, Sumatra benzoin, dragon's-blood, etc., showing that there is a steady consumption. Outside of this there is little new to report. The additional import-duties (referred to elsewhere) on foreign spirit and glucose have, of course, increased the price of those articles to the extent of the duty. A considerable advance is announced in eserine owing to the scarcity of raw material. Cream of tartar is firmer again owing to continued scarcity. Menthol is easier for arrival, and quinine is lower again owing to heavy bark shipments so far this month. Should there be a decline in the Amsterdam unit a reduction in the makers' price will probably follow. The following are the principal changes of the week :—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aconite	Cream of	Ammonia	Cinchona
Alcohol	tartar	sulphate	Menthol
Canary-seed	Pepper, black	Benzols	(forward
Eserine	Singapore	Chamomiles	delivery)
Glucose		Ginger	Oil, anise star
		(Jamaica,	Oil, turpentine
		medium)	Pepper
			(Penang)
			Quinine
			Saltcake
			Shellac

Arrivals.

The following drugs and chemicals have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from June 12 to 17, inclusive :— Acid, carbolic, 85; acid, tannic, 9; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 70; arrowroot (@ Havre), 19; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; bleaching-powder (@ Tréport), 136; camphor, (@ Hamburg) 201 tubs, (@ Kobe) 150; camphor oil (@ Hamburg), 300 cases; canary-seed, 100; cardamoms, 85; caraway-seed, 60; castor oil, (@ Antwerp) 28, (E.I.) 125; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 8; chloride of lime, 62; cinchona (@ Colombo), 50; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 131; cod-liver oil, (@ Christiansund) 5, (@ Aalesund) 10, (@ Bergen) 20; cream of tartar (@ Spain), 5; croton-seed, 1; cumin-seed, 413; drugs, (@ Trieste) 586 pkgs., (@ Fiume) 55, (@ Philadelphia) 30, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ St. Nazaire) 19, (@ Bombay) 61, (@ Boulogne) 13; essential oils (@ Messina), 349; galangal (@ Hong Kong), 134; gentian (@ Bordeaux), 32; ginger (@ W.C. Africa), 58; gum arabic (@ Trieste), 99; gum sandarac, 26; honey, (Chil.) 850 lbs. 5 cs., (@ New York) 20; insect-flowers, 13; iodine, 55; liquorice-juce (@ Sicily), 5; kola (W.C.A.), 25; menthol, 2; nux vomica, 136 bgs.; olibanum (@ Bombay), 710 cs.; opium (@ Calcutta), 47; phosphorus (@ Brussels), 10 cs.; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 58; potash cyanide, 40; quicksilver (Span.), 15; quillaia, 639 bls.; saffron, 2; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 1,649; sarsaparilla, (@ New York) 50, (@ Guayaquil) 4; senna, (Tiny.) 33, pods 3; shellac 1,733, button 448; soy, (@ Osaka) 15, (@ Hong Kong) 201; spermaceti (Chil.), 25; squills, 6; sulphur, (@ Catania) 2,720 bgs. 294 bls. 1,816 cks. 250 tons, (@ Girgenti) 650 tons; tartar, (@ Bordeaux) 16, (@ Rotterdam) 72; turmeric, 25; vanilla, 6 cs.; wax, bees', (Chil.) 120, (@ W.C. Africa) 26, (@ Auckland) 8; wax, ceresin, 5, (@ Stettin) 48, (@ Hamburg) 20; wax, unenumerated, (@ Havre) 19 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 20, (@ Antwerp) 15; zinc oxide, (@ Rotterdam) 41, (@ Hamburg) 35, (@ Amsterdam) 40.

Not Removed.

The brief note which appeared in our last issue to the effect that Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., chemical merchants, Eastcheap, E.C., had removed, was wrong. The firm remain at 20 Eastcheap, and have no intention of removing.

British v. Foreign Spirit.

THE following are the views of a London importer in regard to the new spirit regulations and duties :—“The concession in regard to duty-free spirit may lead to a revolution in the manufacture of fine chemicals, if the Government will really do what they promise, and allow manufacturers to use alcohol as cheap as foreign manufacturers—i.e., without charging an antiquated differential duty of about 100 per cent. on the present value. It is recognised that rectified British spirit is too high in price to allow manufacturers to compete with the German make, so that it would appear more economical to purchase rectified German spirit (B.P. quality), which can be laid down in the Thames at about 5*d.* or 6*d.* per gal. in bond. If such spirit can be used without any further “duties or customs,” all would be well, but if duty-free alcohol refers to either English grain-spirit at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal., or German spirit at 5*d.* or 6*d.*, plus 5*d.* for differential duty, it is difficult to see how British manufacturers are placed on a footing to compete with the foreign manufacturer. Now comes the extra 1*d.* on the differential duty in its bearing on duty-paid spirit. It simply means that we have to pay 1*d.* more for our spirit (which is in most cases made from potato), because the few English distillers of S.V.R. have to pay 1½*d.* per cwt. on some grain which they use for distilling purposes, while many an English distiller can distil molasses in bond—i.e., free of duty. My argument is that the British manufacturer has to pay 1*d.* per gal. more for the foreign spirit he uses, or else he has to buy the dearer grain spirit. A way out of the difficulty would be for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose the extra 1*d.* on foreign grain spirit, but not on other plain spirit.

Heavy Chemicals.

On the whole there seems to be a somewhat increased inquiry for both main and miscellaneous products, and, if anything, business in the heavy-chemical market is slightly more brisk. Demand for export at all ports is heavier, and with home consuming trades being fairly well employed a steady demand in this branch is also apparent. Deliveries against existing contracts are well up to the average. There is little new to be reported about values, they being for the most part steadily maintained at unchanged rates.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is moving off rather better again at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton for softwood casks, free on rails, and for hardwoods, f.o.b., Tyne or Liverpool, for export, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* per ton. Caustic soda in steady demand, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* per ton; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Saltcake quiet and a little lower again, at 21*s.* to 23*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bulk. Ammonia alkali, soda crystals, &c, unchanged in value or position.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is again a shade easier, and prices are a point lower all round, and there is tendency towards further decline.

ZINC SALTS are in moderate consumptive demand, with values a trifle lower. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

BENZOLS are dull, with little prospect of improvement—in fact, values have again declined a shade; 90 per cent., 8*d.* per gal.; and 50 per cent., 7*d.* per gal. Aniline oil and salt 4½*d.* and 4¼*d.* per lb. respectively.

LEAD PRODUCTS in steady request and prices well maintained. White sugar of lead, 24*l.* 5*s.* per ton less 2½ per cent., Glasgow. Brown sugar of lead, 17*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent., Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 22*l.* 1*s.*, less 2½ per cent., Glasgow.

PEARL HARDENING in better demand both on home and export account, at 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, in usual casks, free on rails or free on board.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 18.

CASTOR OIL.—The position of good seconds Calcutta remains practically unchanged, and sales are being made at 2½*d.* to 2½½*d.* per lb., according to quantity. The s.s. *Statesman* has arrived with about 600 casks, but this has not affected the market quotation. First-pressure French is still quoted at 2½*d.* to 2½½*d.*, and second-pressure 2½½*d.* to 2½*d.* per lb.

TURPENTINE.—The movement for the week has been entirely in favour of sellers, and 40*s.* to 40*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is now quoted for the remaining stocks.

CANARY-SEED.—Fifty bags of good bright Turkish have been sold at 37*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and since that transaction 320 bags

have been sold at 40s. The remaining stocks are in exceedingly small compass, and higher prices will no doubt be asked for what is available.

CALABAR BEANS.—Two bags sold at auction, and realized 10½d. per lb.

BEESSWAN (CHILIAN).—For seven bags fair yellow at auction 7l. 16s. 3d. per cwt. was paid.

QUILLAIMA.—Notwithstanding somewhat heavy arrivals, sales continue to be made at 12l. 17s. 6d. to 13l. per ton, a large parcel of 30 tons being sold at the latter figure. It is expected that values will be fully maintained.

GUM ACACIA.—Further sales of Soudan sorts have taken place, but the quantity is somewhat limited. The tendency is still in buyers' favour.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Considerable business has been transacted during the week at prices which show the maintenance of recent figures.

HONEY.—The demand for Chilian and Californian is still limited, but the position of Californian has been improved by the reports of short yields in producing districts. Holders seem inclined to hold their stocks for more money. The values of Chilian are unaltered.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Firm at from 18l. 5s. to 18l. 10s. per ton.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 17.

Business is extremely quiet here.

AGAR AGAR is a little firmer for spot goods at 325m., and for forward delivery the value is 310m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is in an unsettled position. Makers are selling under their official price of 435m.; and second-hand holders quote 415m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is decidedly firm and scarce. Russian is held at 340m., and Spanish at 350m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is slow of sale at 33m.

JAPANESE WAX is firm at 80m. to 85m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL.—Spot delivery is firm at 32m.; and forward is lower at 30m. per kilo.

STAR ANISE SEED is lower at 115m.

SENEGA is also lower at 495m. on the spot; and forward delivery at 450m.

STAR-ANISE OIL lower at 10m. and 9½m. for 10-case lots.

PEPPERMINT OIL (HILL) is quoted 8½m. per lb.; and Japanese spot 8½m. per kilo.; and forward delivery 8m.

SUGAR OF MILK quiet at 80m. per 100 kilos.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 10.

The market is quiet, and there is an absence of features of particular interest.

BALSAMS.—Canada Fir is easier, and \$3 50 per lb. will buy. **BEESSWAN.**—Ordinary yellow is offering in small lots at 31½c., c.i.f. The finer grades are fetching prices up to 35c.

BUCHU-LEAVES are scarce on the spot, and firm at 24c. to 26c. for prime green.

COD-LIVER OIL has taken a decided upward turn, and \$35 is now an inside quotation. Small lots have sold at \$31 up to \$31, and some dealers refuse to quote at present.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS).—Fall-dug root is firmly held at 52c. to 55c., but spring root is offered at 51c.

MENTHOL has advanced to \$4.15 per lb.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is unchanged but firm, and should any extensive demand arise during the next few months prices would reach a high figure. It is as yet too early to speculate on the new crop.

SERPENTARY has declined to 35c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 18, 8 20 P.M.—The value of best Lofoten non-congealing oil is unchanged, but firm at 140s. per barrel, f.o.b. The fishing at Finmarken remains much as previously reported, only 400 000 cod having been caught during the week, which now makes the total catch to date 41,900,000, against 38,000 000 at the corresponding period of last year. The yield of oil is now 18,900 barrels, as compared with 50,300 barrels last year.

AMSTERDAM, June 19.—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 6,291 packages were offered, containing 27,537 kilos, quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity 5,525 packages were sold at an average unit of 7.25 s. per half-kilo., against 8.65c. paid at the auctions on May 15. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: English and American factories, 9,938 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 3,511 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 4,161 kilos.; the Frankfurt-on-

Main and Stuttgart factories, 2,532 kilos.; and various buyers, 3,780 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark ranged from 6s. to 84s. per half-kilo., and druggists' bark from 6s. to 61½c. per half-kilo.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Business here is quiet. Cod-liver oil is excited, and \$39 per barrel is now the lowest figure. Opium remains easy, at \$2.80 per lb. Senega is lower, at 47c. per lb. Cartagena ipecacuanha has also been reduced, and \$1.10 will now buy. Peppermint oil is firm, at \$1.70 per lb. for bulk. Wild-cherry bark of the new crop is scarce, at 5s.; and bleached beeswax is also scarce, at 35s. per lb.

SMYRNA, June 19.—The opium-market is steady, the sales for the week ending Wednesday, amounting to 25 cases for America. For current talequale 7s. per lb., f.o.b., has been paid, and 7s. 2d. for Yerli.

ACID CITRIC, is firm, owing to the advance in juice 1s. 0½d. per lb. is the lowest price for English crystals.

ACID, TARTARIC.—In better demand at from 10½d. to 10½d. per lb. foreign, and 11½d. for English.

ACONITE.—Importers do not offer "c.i.f." owing to scarcity. There is also little Continental root on the spot, and orders for a quantity cannot be filled; 38s. appears to have been the last price paid.

ALCOHOL.—The addition of a 1d. per gallon on foreign spirit now brings the duty on that imported for methylation purposes (principally German potato spirit) to 5d. per proof gallon. Druggist's quality is quoted 6d. to 6½d. per gallon, c.i.f., in bond, according to quantity.

ALOES has been in fair demand since the auctions, and sales of Socotrine in cases are reported at 72s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—White oxide of French make, guaranteed 98 per-cent. pure, is quoted 29s. per cwt., and grey at 32s. spot.

BENZOLIN.—After the good business last week at dearer prices, there is naturally little doing, the inquiry being mostly for Sumatra gum at between 9l. and 11l. per cwt. Further sales of Siam ex auction are reported at 6l. 15s. for Siam grains in block, and for good shivry block 13l. 10s. is asked.

CANARY SEED is dearer on bad crop reports and small stocks. The price of Turkish is 39s., c.i.f., for shipment, but parcels on the spot may be bought at 38s. From all accounts the canary-seed crop in Turkey has suffered severely from the drought and the outturn is not likely to be more than that of last year. There are no sellers at present, and price is nominally up to 10s. f.o.b. Constantinople.

CASCARA SAGRADA is slow of sale with sellers of two-year-old bark at 25s. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—Quiet and easier, with sales of fairly good flowers at 50s. per cwt., spot.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java for the first half of June were exceptionally heavy—viz., 666,000 Amsterdam lbs.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 1 will consist of 55 tons Van Houten's, 8 tons De Jong, 4 tons Helm, 4 tons Betke, and 12 tons Mignon.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The upward movement continues owing to scarcity and the advance in crude tartar, prices abroad being above the parity of those ruling here. For 98 per cent. powder (8 P.) 79s. per cwt. is quoted, and 76s. for 95 per cent. Best white commercial crystals are offered at 74s., and powder at 76s.

The exports from Bordeaux to the United Kingdom during 1901 were 41,166 cwt., against 35,887 cwt. in 1900, and of raw tartar 1,146 cwt. was exported, against 2,516 cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Since the auction a few cases of dull *Reed*, slightly damp, have been sold at 8l. per cwt., and a case or two of fine lump at 13l. 10s. The s.s. *Candia*, from Singapore, has arrived with 19 cases.

ESERINE.—In consequence of the extreme scarcity of Calabar beans and the indifferent quality that is offered, makers have made a substantial advance of 3s. per gramme, the prices for sulphate and salicylate now ranging from 7s. 6d. per gramme, net, for 50-gramme lots, to 8s. for small

wholesale quantities. Pure is 9s. in small lots. Makers are said not to be anxious sellers.

GLUCOSE.—The addition of a further Customs-duty of 6*d.* per cwt. on solid and liquid glucose now brings the rate to 3*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. respectively.

HENBANE.—Foreign leaves of the new crop are quoted 3*s.* to 4*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., according to quality.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Sellers abroad are anxious to make progress. Closed flowers are quoted 11*s.* to 13*s.* per cwt., "half-closed" 9*s.* to 10*s.*, "open" 8*s.*, c.i.f.

IPCACUANHA.—Quiet and unchanged. The arrivals this week are only 2 bales of Rio and 8 bales cultivated root from Bahia.

JALAP is quoted at 4½*d.* per lb., spot, a new lot being offered at this figure.

LIME JUICE.—It appears that the prevailing unseasonable weather is the only hindrance to an advance, as spot supplies are at a very low ebb. From 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal. is quoted for raw West Indian.

MATICO.—The exports from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 30 kilos. only (2*l.*), against 598 kilos. (59*l.*) in 1900.

MENTHOL.—Quiet at from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 3*d.* per lb., spot. To arrive a considerable quantity has been sold in Japan, for shipment to the Continent, at from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f., being lower.

NUX VOMICA.—A report from Calcutta, dated May 29, states that there have been several inquiries on the market for America, but buyers and sellers have been unable to come to terms, and no sales worth mentioning have been made. Imports have continued on a small scale, and stocks remain light at about 25 tons.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet. First pressings of Hull make is quoted 25*l.* per ton for November-December delivery ex wharf London. Belgian on the spot is quoted 26*l.* for firsts and 23*l.* for seconds.

OIL, COD LIVER.—According to our Bergen correspondent the Finmarken fishing is still continued, with but little success however, and should there not be an improvement soon the fishermen will be compelled to suspend operations. The market is very firm at 140*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., Bergen, and there is only a limited quantity available at that figure. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 4,132 barrels against 5,283 barrels at the same time last year. The London market is dull and practically no business is reported.

OIL, OLIVE.—A report from Messina, dated May 31, states that the weather has been unusually cold and wet, with snow and frost in the mountain districts. This has, of course, not been favourable to the olive-oil crops, but it is yet too early to make any forecast. On the London market finest Lucca oil is quoted 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. The position of all descriptions is strong, but there is not much doing.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—There has been some inquiry for Japanese dementholised, holders of which are asking 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* per lb., spot; 40-per-cent. oil is very scarce, at about 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—American closes at 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., but not much doing.

OPIMUM.—The London market is very dull but fairly steady. Good Persian is obtainable at 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

SMYRNA, June 7.—The weather for the past two weeks has been very favourable, and the harvest is taking place under propitious conditions. Notwithstanding the good crop prospects, and the large stocks of Persian and old Turkey drug, buyers on the producing markets are foolishly paying comparatively high prices, which keeps the market firm. For good working material, 7*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is asked, but there are no buyers at these prices. The sales for the week amount to 31 cases, comprising 25 cases current talequale, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb., c.i.f., and 6 cases inspected Karahissar, at 7*s.* 11*d.* The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 3,362 cases (including 52 cases of the new crop), against 4,079 cases (and 9 new crop) at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The crop prospects are all that can be desired, and everything points to an abnormal yield, which is now estimated to reach 8,500 to 9,000 cases. Prices will, no doubt, range very low, and the general idea prevailing is that the

parity of 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* will be touched, providing speculators do not force up prices. The gathering of the Salonica crop is in full swing, owing to excellent weather, and the yield is now expected to reach 3,000 cases. The week's sales amount to 3 cases "druggists" at 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Market is quietly steady.

ORRIS.—Letters from Messina intimate a better demand lately, fair quantities having been purchased by the United States, Germany, and England. Values do not seem to move, however, and importers' prices are still very low, from 24*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for picked roots, and 21*s.* for sorts.

OTTO OF ROSE.—As will be seen from our Bulgarian correspondent's letter, only a middling crop is now expected, owing to the unfavourable turn in the weather at the time of harvesting. As present values of otto are now very low, and with a possible increase in the consumption this year, a reduction in prices from those now ruling can hardly be looked for.

PHENACETIN.—The market remains in an anomalous condition, as although the official price is maintained at 6*s.* per lb. for bottom quantities, there is no business to be done while continental makers quote 1*s.* or more under these figures.

QUICKSILVER is in steady demand at 8*l.* 15*s.* per bottle.

QUININE.—A very quiet and easier market in second-hands. At the close of last week 11½*d.* per oz., spot, was accepted for a quantity, and 11½*d.* for October delivery, but subsequently there were sellers at 11½*d.* for spot, and 1*s.* has been paid for December. A certain proportion of the quinine sold at the lower prices was manufactured ten to twelve years ago, but for comparatively new German sulphate, say, two to three years old, 1*s.* has been paid for spot delivery, showing a margin of 3*d.* on the makers' price. It is quite anticipated that makers will reduce their official figure before the end of the week.

RHATANY.—The exports from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 4,008 kilos. (400*l.*) of which Hamburg absorbed 1,940 kilos., and Havre 2,068 kilos. In 1900 11,564 kilos. (1,156*l.*) were shipped.

ROSE-PETALS.—It appears that the French crop has been partly spoiled by bad weather. New are quoted 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

ST. IGNATIUS' BEANS.—There is a little inquiry, with holders firm at 3½*d.*, and buyers at a shade under.

SHELLAC.—The quotation for fair Orange TN on the spot is now 105*s.* to 103*s.* per cwt. cash terms, and a small business has been done at these figures. Futures have fluctuated, and early in the week a fair business was done, including July and August delivery, at 105*s.*, but on Wednesday the market was inactive.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was sold at 33*s.* per cwt. for rather dull washed rough, and at 34*s.* to 34*s.* 6*d.* for good cuttings, being steady. Jamaica mostly sold, but at irregular prices, medium qualities being rather easier; common dark to ordinary dull sold at 34*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.*, middling dull to fair washed at 39*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.*, and good to fine washed at 48*s.* to 57*s.* per cwt. Japan is unchanged at 33*s.*, and Bengal at 42*s.* per cwt. Penang *Cloves* partly sold at 5½*d.* per lb. for dark; good Zanzibar sold at 4*d.*, but fair were bought in at 3½*d.* For June-August delivery there are rather buyers at 3½*d.*, but business is slow. Amboyna were held for 5½*d.* per lb. for fair. *Pimento* slow, a few lots sold at 2½*d.* per lb. for fair, and 2½*d.* for ordinary. *Capsicum* were bought in at 26*s.* per cwt. for fair cherries, and 18*s.* for middling red on stalk. *Cinnamon-bark* sold at ¾*d.* to ¾*d.* per lb. Singapore black *Pepper* is firmer, greyish to good was bought in at 5½*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb.; but privately business is doing at 5½*d.* to 5½*d.* on the spot, and at 5½*d.* for January-March shipment. Alleppy partly sold at 5½*d.* to 5½*d.* for good small. Penang was lower, selling at 4¾*d.* per lb. Singapore white was bought in at 9½*d.* per lb. for common dark, and 10½*d.* to 11*d.* for good to fine. Penang was bought in at 8¾*d.* per lb. Business is doing privately at 9½*d.* to 9¾*d.* per lb. for fair Singapore, and at 8½*d.* for Penang.

STAR ANISEED.—An advice from Hong-Kong dated May 9 states that a fair business has passed during the preceding fortnight, about 500 piculs having changed hands; 55*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted.

SULPHUR—The Messina market was exceedingly quiet during May. No improvement in exports to France and Italy has taken place, which during April were 9,000 tons less than last year. Demand for U.S.A. was slow owing to previous large arrivals of brimstone at New York. The total stock in Sicily is about 250,000 tons against 190,000 tons last year. Almost the whole of this is owned by the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company. Prices are maintained, and will be for the present unless it be for a large quantity. It is suggested that to obtain such a reduction the principal exporters and buyers ought to unite and make a low bid, which at the present time has some chance of being accepted. At the end of June the new melting begins, and from August to December from 3,000 to 4,000 tons will be poning in daily. This requires large sums of money, and although there is not the slightest doubt the company can procure whatever capital may be required, it may be convenient for them to get rid of a large portion of their stocks by making a momentary reduction in prices. Best unmixed seconds are quoted 83s. 6d., best thirds 75s. 6d., refined block sulphur 85s. per ton of 13 Sicilian cantars, f.o.b.; refined roll 95s., sublimed flowers 101s., and mixed ditto 93s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b. On the London market foreign flowers are quoted 6l. 10s., and roll 6l. 5s. per ton.

TURNERIC—Small sales of fair split Cochin bulbs have been made at 10s. per cwt. Bengal is quiet at 15s. spot, and for arrival there are lower offers on the market.

VANILLA—The exports from Réunion (Bourbon) during 1901 amounted to 50 tons (77,000) against 95 tons (151,006) in 1900. There are 40,000 vanilla-plants in German East Africa, principally in the Kitipeni plantation. The British Consul reports that the product requires greater care in German East Africa than in any other countries, but the same results are achieved by careful treatment. The amount exported last year is not stated.

WAX, CARNAUBA—During 1901, 901 tons were exported from Pernambuco, against 830 tons in 1900. Of the former quantity, the U.K. received 327 tons, U.S.A. 234 tons, and other countries 340 tons. From Ceará the exports amounted to 108,239 kilos. in 1901, 169,931 kilos. in 1900, and 103,287 kilos. in 1899.

WAX, JAPANESE—The spot-price is 44s. per cwt., and a small business has been done at this figure.

The Bulgarian Rose-crop.

Our correspondent in Bulgaria, under date of June 14, writes us as follows:—"The distillation of this year's rose-harvest is rapidly nearing the end. In a week at the most it will be all over, and by July 1, I shall be able to send you a full and verified report regarding the total yield of the crop. The weather during the last ten days has been most unfavourable—excessively dry and tropically hot with pernicious southern winds. This unwelcome change has not only been very sudden, but also extremely unusual, and it will greatly affect the general yield of the crop. Only a fortnight ago everyone felt sure of a crop considerably above the average, but now even the most sanguine farmers expect only a middling crop. It is the weather during the harvest that makes, after all, a rich or poor rose-crop. In addition to the damage caused by the excessive hot weather in the lowlands, the rose-bushes have sustained considerable damage from blight, which has dried up and withered the young and unmaturing rose-buds. It is too early yet to give you exact estimation of the total yield, as the harvest is not yet over, and the reports coming from all the sections of the rose-district are not yet verified. It is a confirmed habit with the growers to always minimise the crop in order to realise higher prices for their produce, and all current news and reports need strict verification. Judging from all present indications and personal observations, the total yield of the new crop is likely to run between 70,000 and 85,000 Turk. cz.

Japanese Drug and Chemical Markets.

Yokohama, May 20.

General trade is very quiet in both imports and exports, and the drug-trade shows no exception. Owing to heavy fall in the price of silver, the export trade to China is now in a very bad condition.

In export stuffs menthol crystals are wanted at 8 yen to 8.20 yen, without any important transactions; holders are not anxious sellers in face of light supply. Dry ginger is unchanged, but with less important business. Oil of peppermint is firmly held at the unchanged rate of 2.60 yen per catty, without sellers of large quantities. Crude camphor is lower, this being solely due to the negative decision regarding "Monopoly of the Home Product." Soon after the Bill was rejected by the Upper House the article was lowered to 70 yen per picul, and present quotation is 65 yen, with still a lower tendency. It is rumoured that the Monopoly-agent of the Formosan Government is now trying to obtain some reduction out of the Monopoly scale of 73 yen per picul, which price means considerable loss to the agency. Refined camphor has also been reduced, and refiners are forcing sales; the present quotations are 93 sen to 95 sen per lb. for 1-oz. and ½-oz. tablets. Iodides are firmer, and demand, both at home and abroad, continues fairly brisk, consequently the raw material is again higher. The new crop will commence at the end of June. The present quotations are for crude iodine, 3.50 yen; iodide of potassium, 3.55 yen; iodoform (Ph. Jap.), 5.55 yen; resublimed iodine, 4.75 yen per lb. respectively. Bleaching powder (31 per cent.) is quoted 5.25 yen per 100-lb. case. Copper sulphate can be had at 13.90 yen per picul in wholesale quantities.

In import articles, tartaric acid is selling well, but market is weak at 54 to 55 sen per lb. for P.J. quality in casks and kegs. Citric acid is also weak at 69 sen per lb. in keg; but the quotation has advanced a little since my last report. Carbolic acid in white crystals is weak, owing to free arrivals of cheap cargo; the importations since March 1 up to present time are estimated at 1,200 cwt. Seasonable demand has now commenced, and the quotation is 42 sen per lb. in bottles and 34 to 35 sen per lb. in drums. Bismuth subnitrate, P.J. quality, is steady at 2.65 yen per lb. Cocaine is scarce, and price is naturally very high; holders quote 11.50 yen per oz., but this is only until arrivals; forward goods can be had at 9.70 yen per oz. Balsam copaiba has advanced; the present quotation is 1.07 yen per lb. Morphine is weak at 39 yen per lb. Quinine has advanced, and a good many transactions have been made at the prices ranging from 60 to 63 sen per oz. Sugar of milk is higher at 24.50 yen per cwt. Santonin is steady at 9.20 yen per lb. Thymol crystals are lower at 4.50 yen per lb. Cinchona-bark has advanced, and present price is 50 yen per picul for 7-per cent. quality. Ergot is weak at 95 sen per lb. Condurango has advanced, and available stock seems to have been well concentrated; holders now ask 28 sen per lb., which is below cost. Rio ipecacuanha is lower at 6.25 yen per lb. Saffron is weak at 17 yen per catty, without purchasers. Senega is firmly held at 1.40 yen per lb. Shellac is dearer; "A1" is quoted at 95 yen per picul, with a small supply.

Manchurian Hemp Oil in Russia.

According to a report issued by the Central Bureau of the Russian Customs Department, 10,000 poods of Manchurian hemp oil were despatched from Kharbin to Vladivostok for shipment to Odessa in January of this year. The *Novoe Vremya*, in noticing the venture, speaks of it as the first attempt in the way of importing hemp oil into Russia from Manchuria, and declares that it has been a highly successful one. This trial consignment of Manchurian hemp oil has sold so satisfactorily, and been found to be of such good quality, that a second consignment of 100,000 poods from Kharbin is already on its way to Odessa.

American Oil of Peppermint.

A correspondent of the *O. P. & D. Reporter* states that the area planted with peppermint this year is about 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. greater than last year, but little or no increase is expected in the area that will be distilled, as a certain proportion of the mint has been eaten by worms. Should the season be unusually favourable from now on (May 24), the yield of oil may be 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. greater. Should it be a poor season, it will be less than last year's crop in the total amount produced. The total American crop last year was about 130,000 lbs., scarcely more than half the world's annual consumption, which is probably not less than 200,000 lbs. On account of the small crop last year, the greater part of the surplus which had been carried over has now been consumed; and, in fact, it has been decreasing for a couple of years, since the over-production from 1897 to 1899 placed the markets much below the cost of production, which discouraged further planting, the result being that the stocks are much smaller now than for many years, and are daily growing less.

THE shipments of bismuth ore from Mollendo last year amounted to 4,227 kilos. (857), which was sent to Havre.

WE once again hear of Doctor PRIESTLEY; but after all his disappointments on the other side of the Atlantic, where he expected to receive every gratification of his heart, we doubt whether the Honour which has been conferred on him by the National Institute of France will be sufficient to console him for the ingratitude of America.—From the *Times* of 1802.